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SIXPENCE.

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THE KING WHO CLAIMED DESCENT FROM SOLOMON AND BALKIS, QUEEN OF SHEBA: MENELIK II., EMPEROR OF ABYSSINIA
AND KING OF SHOA, WHOSE DEATH IS REPORTED.

Although it was wrongly reported on several recent occasions that the Emperor Menelik of Abyssinia was dead, there seems little reason to doubt that the report issued this week is accurate. Menelik II. was born in 1843; succeeded to the throne in 1889, on the death of Johannes II.; and had a remarkable reign. He claimed descent from Solomon and Balkis, Queen of Sheba, and it was customary for his proclamations to begin—"The Lion of the Tribe of Judah hath conquered." Fearing the power of his wife, the Empress Taitu, a woman of great determination and ability, who is now said to be a prisoner, Menelik took the precaution some while ago to have his grandchild proclaimed Heir Apparent with all formalities. The Prince chosen by the Emperor as his successor is now fourteen years of age. He is married to a grand-daughter of the late Emperor Johannes II.

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THE WAX OF THE FLORA BUST.

IT will be remembered that the now famous Flora
wax bust was bought for the Kaiser Friedrich
Museum in Berlin for the sum of £8000. The purchase
was made on the recommendation of the highest German
authorities on historical art, in whose opinion the bust
was the work of Leonardo da Vinci. As evidence in
support of this view they had, in addition to the
artistic merit of the work, a photograph dating back
to about 1850, bearing a legend in the handwriting of
Mr. R. C. Lucas, which ran—"Flora of Leonardo da
Vinci." The bust was stated by some to have been
entrusted to Lucas, as one of the most famous sculp-
tors and workers in wax of his day, for the purpose of
restoration or repair. If so, however, its owner would
seem to have forgotten it, for it remained in Lucas's
studio, and after that artist's death changed hands
several times, ultimately finding place in its present
magnificent home. It was not long there before the
inquisitive, the amateur, the sceptic, the artist, and
everybody else went to see it, and meantime there had
arisen doubts as to its authenticity. These doubts grew
and grew to such an extent that the Museum authorities
decided to have the matter investigated. To this end,
amongst other modes of investigation, a hole was cut in
the back by means of a hot wire, and in the presence of
many witnesses. This operation disclosed the fact that,
instead of a solid cast wax bust, as it was supposed to
be, it really was a clay model covered with wax, and that
the inside was a confused jumble of clay, gypsum, bits
of cloth, scraps of English newspaper, resin, and wax.
It also disclosed the fact that the coating consisted of
several superimposed layers of wax, indicating that,
when it was cast, the wax had been poured in in small
quantities at a time, had been evenly distributed by
moving about, and another lot poured in only after the
previous one had solidified.

We have on previous occasions recorded the results
of the first investigations into the material of the bust.
These, however, were not sufficient to satisfy the in-
credulous, and hence an analysis of the character of the
wax was entrusted to Dr. Georg Pinkus, who has recently
published his results in the *Chemiker-Zeitung*, from
which source we draw our facts. Dr. Pinkus, at the
same time, submitted to the same searching investiga-
tion a specimen of unquestionable Lucas wax from an
authenticated work of that artist, and some ordinary
beeswax. The wax from the bust was selected from
the middle layers, so as to be such that would not
have been touched by any restorative or repairing
operations. Dr. Pinkus comments on the fact that for
the investigation of the colours used on the bust there
was the positive evidence to go upon that certain pig-
ments and media have not been used during recent
centuries; while, in the case of the wax, there was no
such evidence, as all the materials in use in olden
times were still in use. There were, however, some
waxes that had come into use since Renaissance
times—such as spermaceti (from the sperm-whale),
ozokerite, paraffin, etc. In fact, the Doctor remarks
that whale-fishing had not started in those days.
Again, for fixing the age of a wax, there are no
records of beeswax undergoing any change with age,
and certainly some wax, dating back to 1610, showed
no signs of alteration; hence no support from this
point of view could be obtained for fixing the date of
a wax. Therefore it was decided to institute a strict
comparison of the chemical and physical properties of
the two samples of wax, although there was only a
quarter of a gramme of Flora wax and a few grammes
of Lucas wax available; all the investigations had,
therefore, to be made with the utmost precautions, and
with specially suitable methods.

The chief characteristic properties of waxes are the
specific gravity, the melting-point, the solubility, and
certain chemical functions. The specific gravity—that
is, the weight of an equal volume of each of the waxes—
was ascertained by noting the strength of a solution of
common salt in which the wax would remain suspended
or float. The melting-point was determined by noting
the changes in the appearance of the waxes during
exposure to a slow but continuous rise in temperature,
obtained by immersion of the wax contained in a glass
tube in a bath of glycerine and applying heat to the
latter. The solubility was tested by observing the rate
of disappearance of the waxes when put in different
solvents. The results of these tests will suffice for our
purpose, more particularly as the results of the chemical
test, which are of a highly technical character, are
precisely in the same direction. The specific gravity
numbers, assuming that for water to be 1000, were
1019 for Lucas wax, 1017 for Flora wax, and 965
to 975 for beeswax. After re-melting, the Lucas
wax and the Flora wax each registered 1016; this
slightly lower number arising from the deposition of
some impurities during the melting, which were not in-
cluded in the second determination. The results of the
melting are perhaps best set forth by tabulating the
temperatures in degrees at which the changes of appear-
ance set forth in the first column took place in each
case—

	Lucas Wax.	Flora Wax.	Beeswax.
The specimen became glossy owing to incipient melting	40°	40°	—
It assumed a distinctly moist appear- ance	50	50	—
It began to flow	55	56	—
It had completed flowing, but was opaque	59	60	63°
Some still unmelted	65	—	(melts at once)
Became less turbid	85	82	—
Almost invisible or all melted, ex- cept the impurities referred to in the notes about the specific gravity, which were more in the Lucas than in the Flora wax	99	99	—

Towards solvents the Lucas and the Flora wax behaved
in a precisely similar manner.

These results indicated a striking similarity between
the Lucas wax and the Flora wax, and a slight variation

in each case from beeswax. Investigations were next
set on foot to find the cause of this variation, and it
was found to be due to the presence of spermaceti. In
Lucas's case this could arise from the candle-ends that
he is reputed to have used in his mixture. Dr. Pinkus
thinks it unlikely that spermaceti was obtainable at the
time of Leonardo da Vinci; and even if it were, he
thinks it still more unlikely that two workers should
adopt such a curious mixture. But as he speaks only
from a chemical point of view, he still leaves it to art-
experts to draw their conclusions as to authenticity.

N.B.—We should like to point out that the above
article was based entirely on that in the German
scientific journal, the *Chemiker-Zeitung*, describing the
results obtained by Dr. Pinkus. It is only fair to add
that in regard to the date when spermaceti was first
used (the point on which this phase of the controversy
turns), stated to have been not earlier than 1700, several
varying opinions have since been expressed. A corre-
spondent of the *Times*, signing himself T. C. A.,
argued from Shakespeare's allusion to "parmaceti for
an inward bruise" in "Henry IV." that it was known
in 1597. In the *Times* of March 19 Dr. Emil Reich
recalled the fact that spermaceti was known to the
school of Salerno about 1100, and quoted several au-
thorities as to its use in the sixteenth and seventeenth
centuries. In the *Times* of March 28 Mr. Arthur
Galton suggested that Shakespeare's "parmaceti"
was an oil, and not a wax; while in the *Mail* of
March 30 Dr. Pinkus said that Shakespeare "does not
mean the wax or oil of whales, but amber which floats
on the sea and is thrown ashore." In the *Telegraph*
of March 26, in his "Science from an Easy Chair"
article, Sir E. Ray Lankester summed up the whole
question, giving a detailed account of spermaceti, and
decided that "the opponents of Dr. Bode are right."
"Spermaceti," he says, "was known and used in small
quantity before 1700 A.D. . . . but was not consumed by
the thousand tons a year as it was after the hunting of
the sperm-whale had been set a-going . . . in 1690."
Before that time it was got from whales which landed
themselves by accident on the coast of France. "No
one would have dreamt in the sixteenth century," he
writes, "of mixing this precious stuff with beeswax for
modelling purposes."

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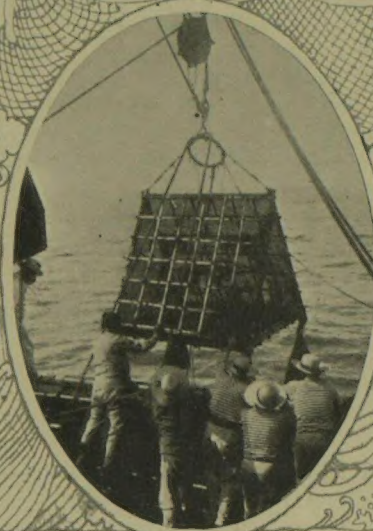
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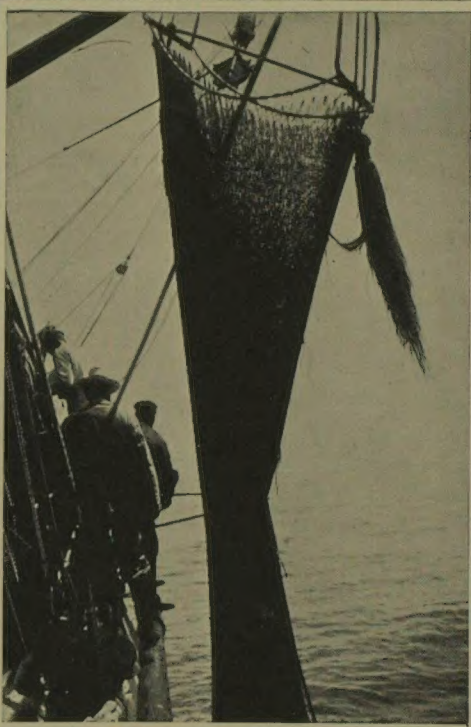
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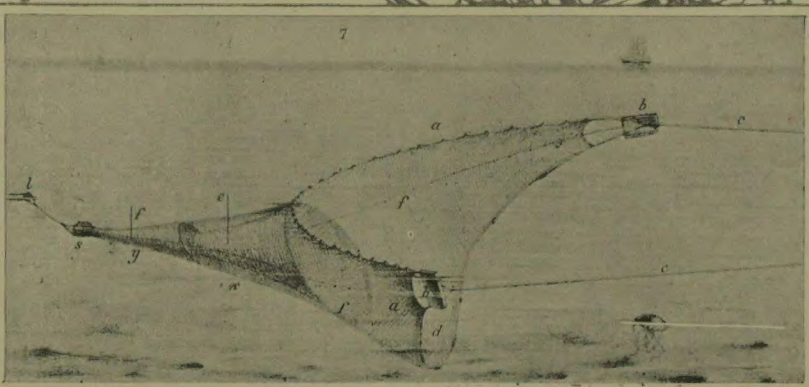
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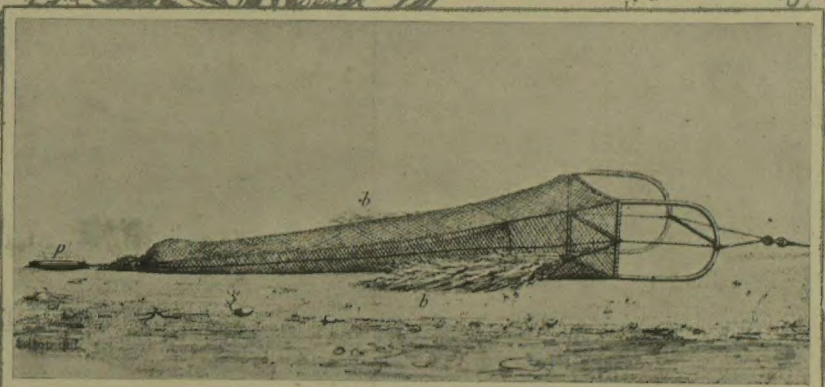
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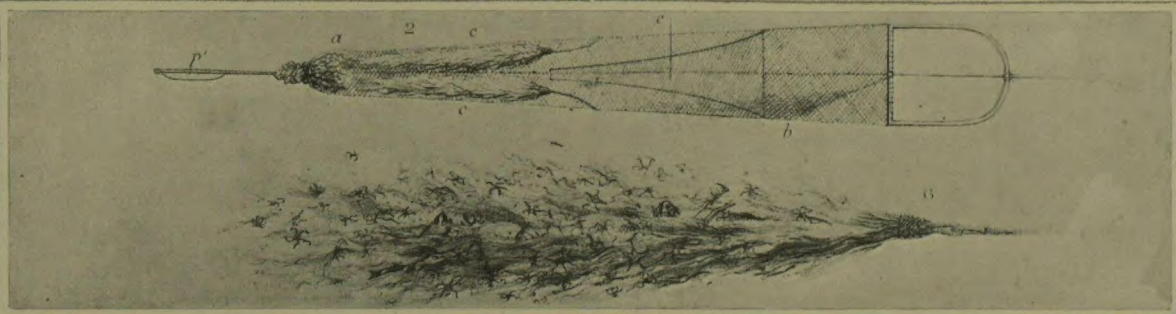
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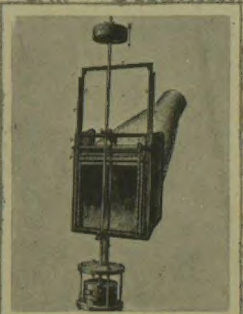
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A REMARKABLE TRIANGULAR NET.



A NET WITH TASSELS ATTACHED; AND A TASSEL THAT COLLECTS ANIMALCULÆ.



A CURIOUS HAIR-NET WITH A "CURTAIN."

APROPOS OF THE OFFICIAL INAUGURATION OF THE MONACO OCEANOGRAPHICAL MUSEUM.

The inauguration of the Monaco Oceanographical Museum, which took place on Tuesday last (the 29th), marked a most important step in Prince Albert of Monaco's studies of the science of the sea. The ruler of Monaco's work as scientist is well known and widely appreciated. His cruises in the "Princess Alice" have yielded most interesting results, in the form of many unique specimens, which, before the building of the special museum, were kept in Paris. Some of the devices used to effect the captures are here illustrated.



By G. K. CHESTERTON.

THERE is one thing in English politics and society that is becoming perfectly intolerable. It is this: that one is not allowed to tread on anybody's toe, even by accident. Deliberate malice or deliberate, righteous indignation are quite another matter; they go along with deliberate respect. Some men cross Europe to kiss the Pope's toe, and I would willingly cross America to tread on Mr. Rockefeller's toe. But there is a certain amount of treading, of trampling on tiny vanities or indirect interests, which is simply unavoidable in the course of any inquiry into anything or any progress towards anywhere. It is impossible (a biologist tells me) to walk down any road without crushing millions of very small bodies. It is impossible (my publishers tell me) to follow any train of thought without crushing a certain number of very small souls. So soon as any modern man tries to tell what seems to him the truth about any complication, and quite accidentally, merely in the course of his remarks, happens to urge the ill-effects of some type or trade or sect, in an instant all is in an uproar, as if he had deliberately gone out of his way to deal a poisoned stab. He has insulted stockbrokers, he has slandered Supralapsarians, he has affronted the men of North Wiltshire, he has questioned the honour of Albinos—and all because of some remark he made about some quite particular aspect of some quite doubtful question. I repeat that it is getting intolerable.

Here is a case that occurred only the other day. A witness before the Divorce Commission (perhaps the first political Inquiry for decades that has had anything whatever to do with the English people) said, among a great many more or less tentative suggestions, and in answer to a great many delicate questions, that he had known cases of tallymen from drapery shops making unjustifiable advances to poor women and offering to remit their payments. I have no notion how far what he said was true; but that is all he said. It was not even the Commission saying it; it was not a Judge saying it. It was simply one witness saying he had heard of a draper doing that which is wrong, just as he might have said that he had known a surveyor commit bigamy, or seen a cabman pick a pocket. But as soon as this was said it was found necessary (and made possible) for a formidable and impressive Representative of All the Drapers to give evidence before the Commission; to hurl back, I suppose, the insult to the whole profession; to declare, I imagine, the general chivalry and Galahad-like qualities of drapers' travellers as a class—in short, to permit the draper to wash this foul spot off his drapery.

Now I think this is getting a little unreasonable. The essence of its unreason can be uttered by recurring to our phrases about the intentional and the incidental wrong. I am writing this article, for instance, in a gentleman's house in Yorkshire, a house which happens to be situated at the top of a steep hill, which some (less elegant and active than myself) might call a stiff climb. Now suppose this gentleman, growing slightly bored with my brilliant society, were to kick me out of the house to-morrow, and suppose I, in revenge, were to go and tell everybody that his house was on an inaccessible crag—I think I should be doing wrong. Or even suppose that I, knowing that he wished to sell his house, were to go about

talking to all the probable buyers and emphasising the steep ascent, describing with rich and poetic word-painting the fatigues and despairs of that pilgrimage—even then, though I said nothing but truth, I should be uttering a malicious slander. I should be a spiritual liar because my motive would be spiteful and false. But if it were my ordinary, scientific duty to make a relief map of the physical geography of Yorkshire, then it would be my duty to mark the slope up to my friend's house as a very abrupt slope; and I submit that he would have no cause of quarrel with me even if a possible buyer did shrink in terror from the miniature reproduction of that precipice. As it is with anyone asked by the State to make a physical map, so surely it

explains why so many of them were killed. But certainly it is the business of everyone bearing official testimony, whether temporary or permanent, to remark the irregularity of the landscape or the inequality of the law. He must not mind the fact that every individual valley wishes to be exalted, or that every individual hill has a great objection to being brought low.

The distinction between the two kinds of testimony is therefore sufficiently clear. If I am a waiter at a restaurant and get the sack (as I probably should), it would be malicious in me to denounce that particular proprietor or talk of the gluttony and intemperance of that particular restaurant. But if, years afterwards, I were asked to give my general recollections as a waiter, it would be most unfair to reproach me because those general impressions were accidentally to the disadvantage of the house that had given me the sack. Anybody existing in the mere daylight of common-sense can see the distinction between the two cases. And yet that distinction is so commonly and constantly ignored that liberty of speech has almost vanished from England.

For a long period past it has been a public joke that our Parliamentary Inquiries and our Special Commissions come to nothing. In a million paragraphs, in a thousand caricatures, it has been suggested that to put a Commission on a thing is to put a tombstone on it. Much of this is, no doubt, due to elements of spiritual unreality and hypocrisy in our whole system which are at once too vast and too delicate for treatment here; in other words, they would involve the two things that modern journalism is afraid of—religion and surnames. But I do believe that much of the futility of these public inquiries is due to this pervading idea that one may happen to insult a whole class or make enemies of a whole profession. It is not enough that in some cases, I suppose, these attestations in social inquiries are privileged, like the attestations in criminal inquiries. The witness does not fear criminal arrest, but social and atmospheric inconvenience. He is restrained at the last moment from telling the full and frightful truth about governesses, not from fear of the police, but from fear of the governess. And there is just this subtle plausibility in the case: that, in a criminal inquiry, we are asking whether one particular governess gave something poisonous to some particular children; whereas, in a Royal Commission on Education, we are asking whether any governess gave anything whatever to any children. And this is bound to be in some sense a

more delicate, or even a more damaging, inquiry. In consequence, therefore, there is a meeting of half a million governesses in Hyde Park, brandishing flags and cudgels and roaring for blood. But really, as I said before, it is unreasonable; a man ought to be permitted to give his good-tempered and reasonable impression of whether drapers go wrong in this way or governesses in that without being lynched for a sort of impersonal libel.

Of course, there is only one cure for it: the cure for nearly everything that is wrong in this country. I mean the wild and alien suggestion that there is a thing called a Citizen; that a draper is interested in the honour of England, and not merely in the honour of drapers; that a tallyman is (among other things) a man; and a governess, *inter alia*, a woman. But that we shall not admit for a very long time.

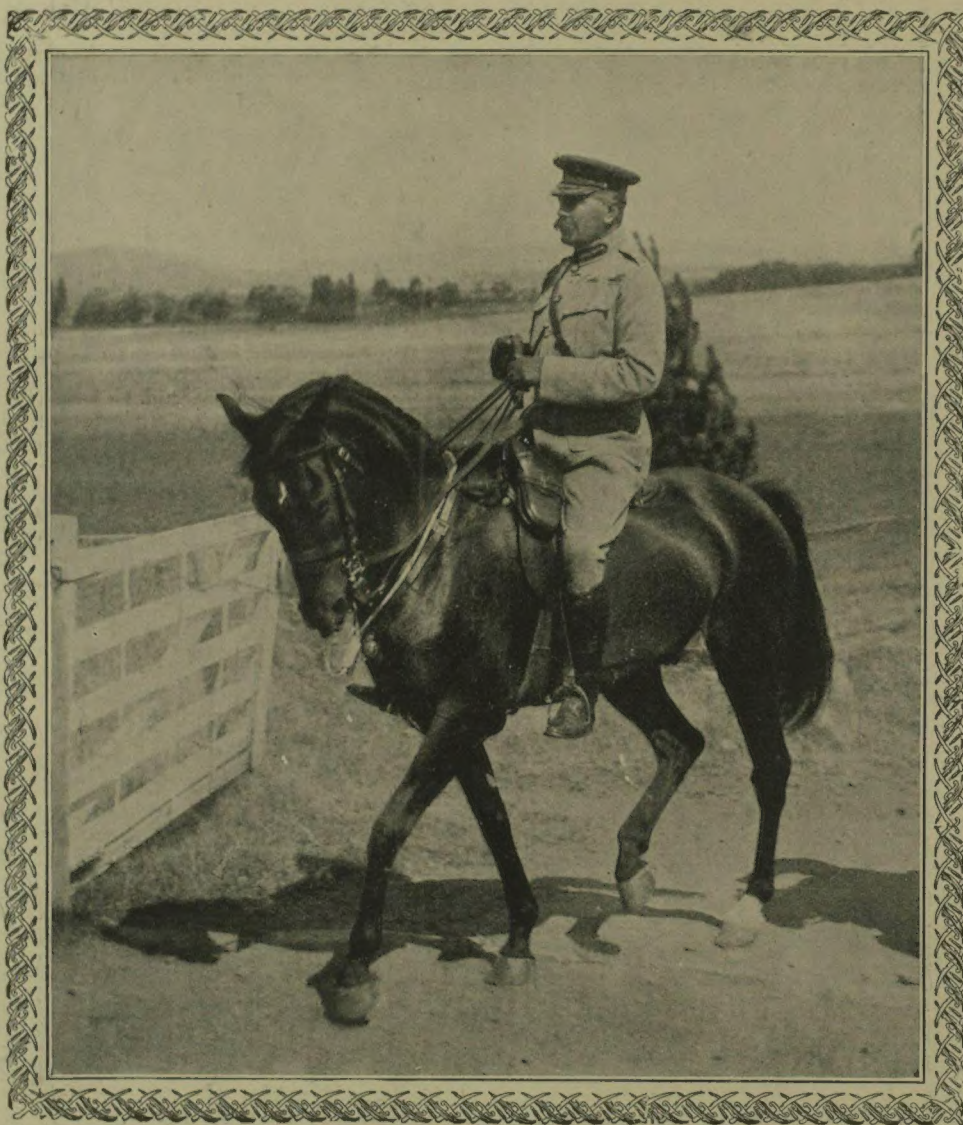


Photo. Spurling.

ENGAGED IN HIS GREAT TASK OF ORGANISING THE IMPERIAL FORCES.
LORD KITCHENER INSPECTING MILITIA IN TASMANIA.

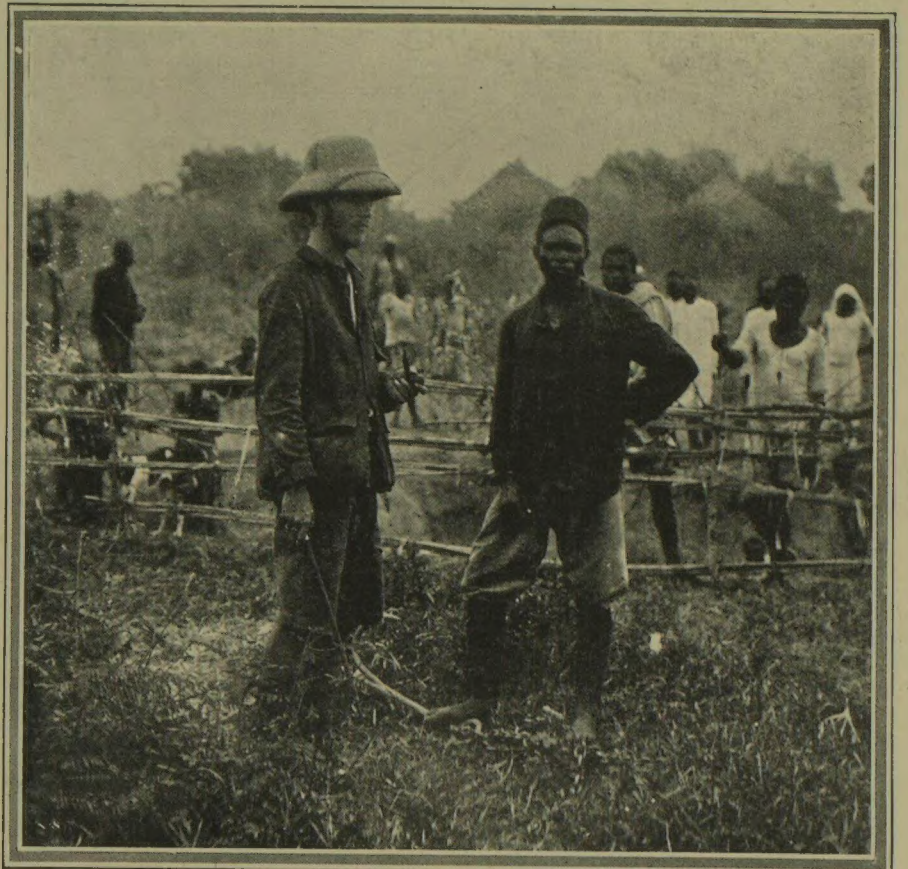
The work on which Lord Kitchener has been engaged in recent months, with his accustomed thoroughness and quiet persistence, that of organising the military forces of the Empire, will in the future, no doubt, have results of the utmost importance to our Imperial interests. He left Melbourne for Tasmania on February 4, and during his stay in the latter colony he inspected the militia at Mona Vale, Ross, where our photograph was taken. In it he is seen riding to take up a position where he could watch the troops, and it is of particular interest as thus showing him actually engaged in the practical details of his great task. Lord Kitchener left Tasmania on February 8, and went on to New Zealand. The rumour that he may become Viceroy of India still persists.

should be with such persons as are asked by the State to make a moral map. A Bishop, as we all know, means an overseer, which is much the same as a map-maker. Perhaps some of our English Bishops (who are among the most modern and advanced persons now in England) might suitably be provided with aeroplanes. Perhaps it was some such idea that induced the Irvingites (I think) to call their Bishops angels. In any case, all this is a tribute to the truth, the very important truth, that a man must be very much in the air before he knows anything of the earth. Of all real rulers or teachers is asked a sort of bird's-eye view; they are expected to see the landscape as a whole. Any discernible object such as the Eiffel Tower, the Pyramids, or the Tower of Babel, they are expected to notice and remark. The Bishops of the early Church did notice these things; which perhaps

ABROAD FOR DIFFERENT REASONS: AN EX-PRESIDENT AND AN EX-POPE.



MR. ROOSEVELT TALKING TO SOME FRIENDS.

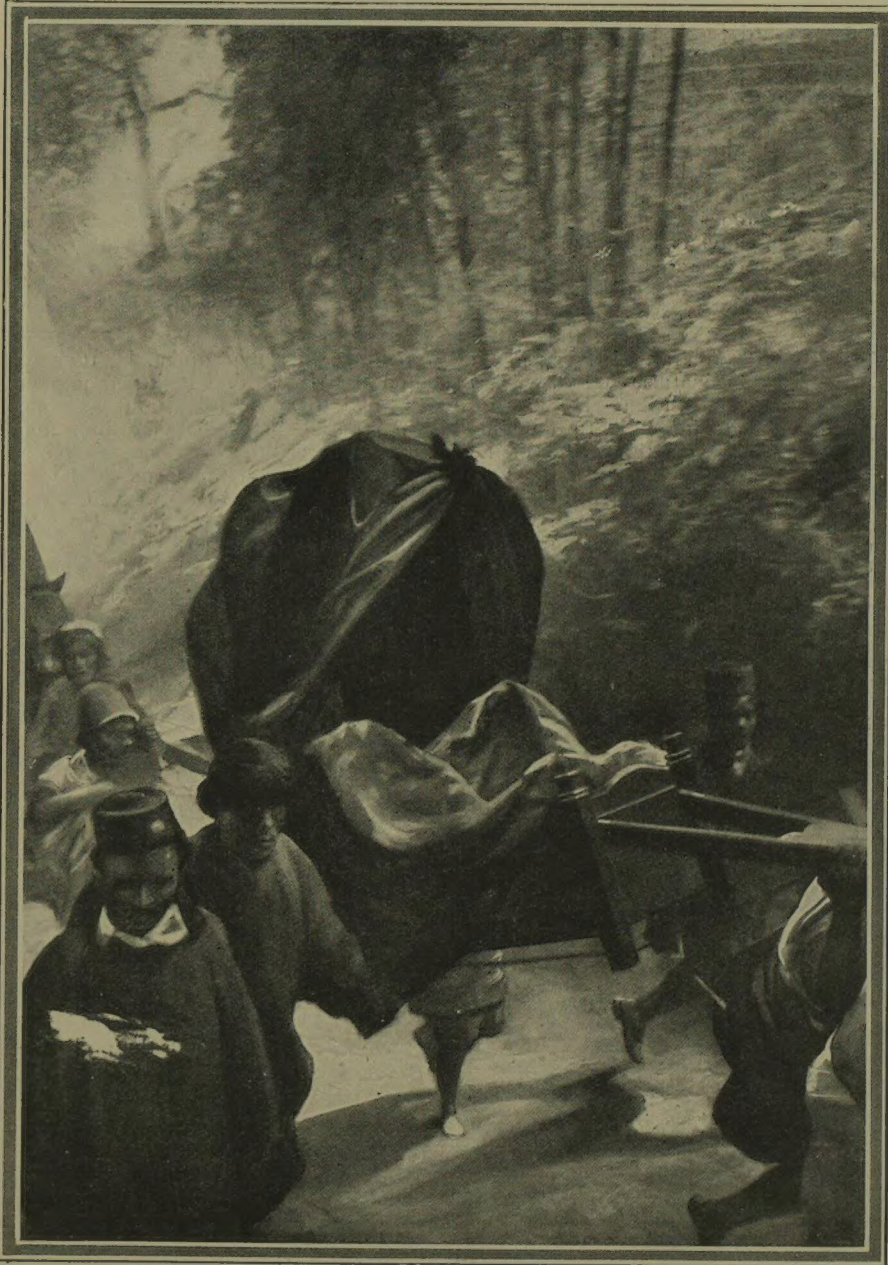


MR. KERMIT ROOSEVELT—THE BEARDED.

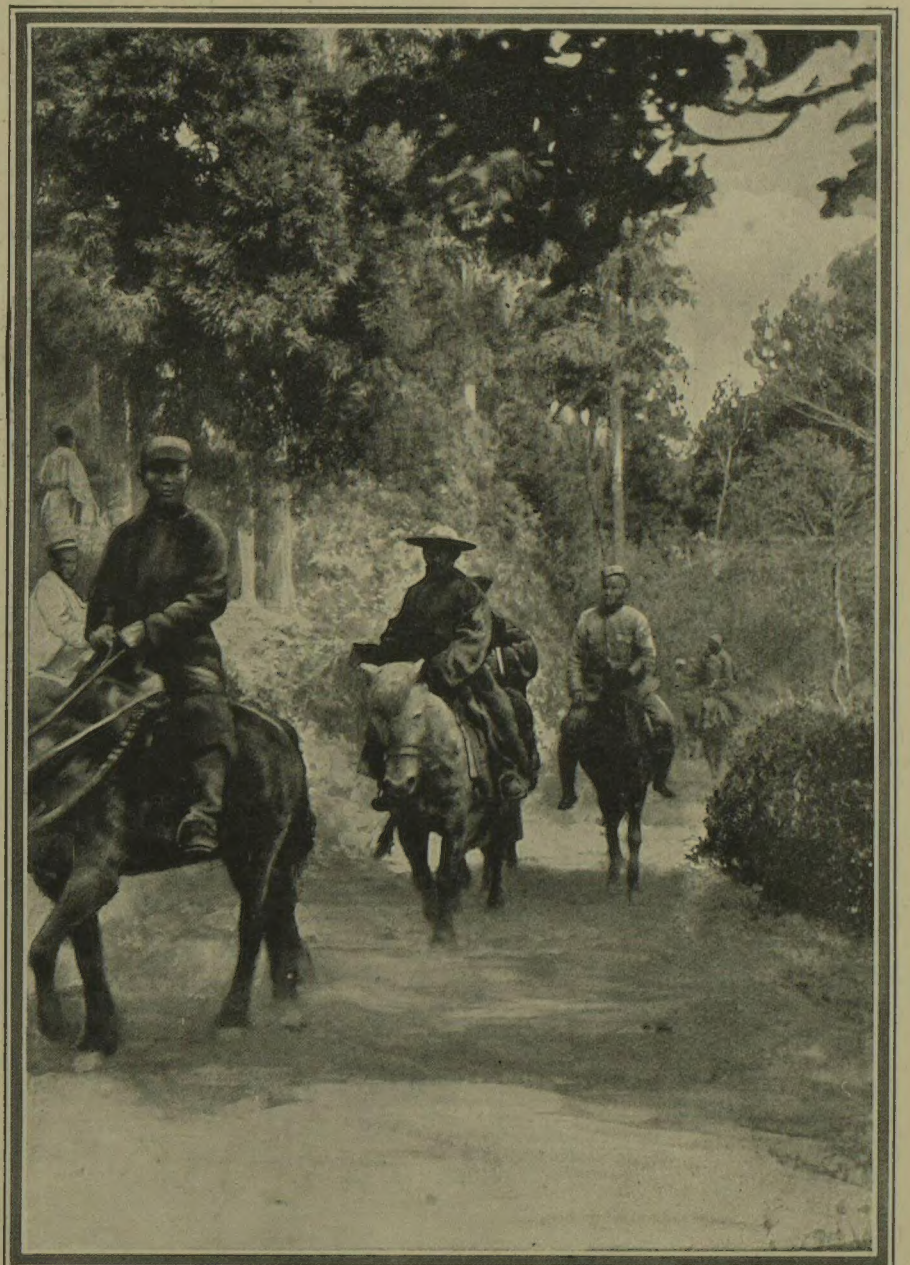
Photos, Illustrations Bureau.

THE RETURN TO CIVILISATION: EX-PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT AND MR. KERMIT ROOSEVELT AT GONDOKORO.

President Roosevelt, now nearing the end of his wanderings, is due in this country on May 16. The Ex-President and his son Kermit have spent about ten months in the wilds of Africa. Their party killed some 500 specimens of the bigger mammals, including ten black rhinoceroses, eleven elephants, nine giraffes, ten buffaloes, and seventeen lions.



IN HIS "DANDY": THE DALAI LAMA ON HIS WAY TO DARJEELING.



ON HORSEBACK: THE DALAI LAMA RIDING TOWARDS DARJEELING.

THE DALAI LAMA A-WANG-LO-PU-TSANG-TU-PU-TAN-CHIA-CHO-CHI-CHAI-WANG-CHU-CHIO-LE-LANG-CHIEH IN INDIA: THE FUGITIVE "PRECIOUS KING" AT KALIMPONG.

Our photographs were taken while the Dalai Lama was on his way from Kalimpong, where he stayed for four nights, to Darjeeling. In the photograph that shows him on horseback, he is the centre figure. He is preceded by one of his attendants, and followed by a Gurkha Inspector of Police. The Imperial Decree of the Chinese Government deposing him commands the faithful to seek out children born with miraculous signs and choose a new High Priest by lots drawn from the Golden Urn. The Dalai Lama's full name is given in our main title.

PORTRAITS & WORLD'S NEWS

Personal Notes.

Sir Frederick Thorpe Mappin, who died recently at the age of eighty-nine, was Sheffield's most distinguished citizen. He represented the Hallamshire Division of the West Riding in Parliament as a Liberal for twenty years—1885 to 1905—and it is significant of his personal popularity that directly his influence was withdrawn the large miners' vote of the district prevailed, and in 1906 returned a Labour candidate. Sir Frederick was born in 1821, and at fourteen entered his father's business, of which, on the latter's death, only six years later, he assumed control. He also became senior partner in the steel manufacturing firm of Thomas Turton and Sons. He entered the Town Council of Sheffield in 1854; the following year he was Master Cutler; and in 1877-8 he served as Mayor. He was first elected to Parliament for East Retford in 1880, and received his baronetcy in 1886. He did a great deal for education, being the principal founder of the Sheffield Technical School, and contributing £15,000 towards the establishment of the University.



Photo, Wiener Agency.

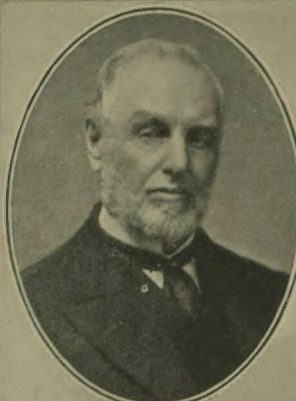
MR. WILLIAM JOHNSTONE,

Who is 106, and Attended Napoleon as Cabin-Boy on the Voyage to St. Helena.

that capacity it fell to his lot to wait upon the great exile. Mr. Johnstone recently revived his memories of that historic occasion by going to see a performance of "A Royal Divorce," the play in which Napoleon is one of the principal characters.

It would have been extremely interesting if we could have obtained a verbatim report of the confidential talks which doubtless passed between the Kaiser and his guests on his recent cruise in the North Sea, on board the North German Lloyd liner, *Kaiser Wilhelm II.* He had as his guests a number of the leading men of Germany in all departments of public affairs, and there, in the privacy of the ocean, they discussed the affairs of the nation, and possibly of other nations. There were thirteen Admirals, six Generals, three Cabinet Ministers, leading men in science, art, and literature, and captains of German industry and finance. The guests, who numbered nearly one hundred, joined the vessel at Bremerhaven, and the party then went for a three days' cruise in Norwegian waters.

In France, as in this country, the fair sex is making a bid for more political power, and women are to be found occupying positions in business and in the professions, which in former times were regarded as the monopoly of men. Madame Marguerite



Photo, Elliott and Fry.

THE LATE SIR FREDERICK T. MAPPIN, Bt.

Long known as "the Grand Old Man" of Sheffield.



Durand, for example, whose portrait is given on this page, is editor of the journal *Les Nouvelles*, and is a strong advocate of Women's Suffrage. She is to be a candidate at the elections this year for the Chamber of Deputies.

To understand the excitement caused in the American House of

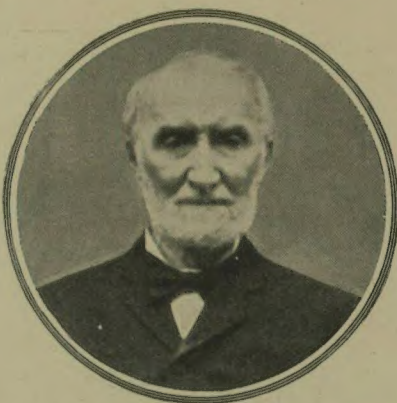


Photo, Park.

MADAME MARGUERITE DURAND,

The Parisian Suffragette, who is a Candidate for the Chamber of Deputies.

Representatives by the recent agitation against the Speaker, Mr. Cannon, it is necessary to remem-



Photo, Underwood and Underwood.

THE HON. JOSEPH CANNON,

The American Speaker, who has been Deprived of Much of his Official Power.

ber that the Speaker there has had much more power than the Speaker in our House of Commons. The



Photo, Park.

M. DUPIN DE LAFORCADE,

The New Guide of Royal Visitors in France.

Bills were referred, and, as Chairman of the Rules Committee, he controlled the procedure of the House. The result of the recent crisis has been that Speaker Cannon has been deprived of much of his power, but continues to hold office. "Uncle Joe," as he is familiarly called in the States, has been a member of the Federal Congress for Illinois for thirty-seven years, and for seven years, as Speaker, he has dominated the House of Representatives. He has been described by an American writer as "a Quaker by birth, a farmer by nature, a lawyer by profession, a capitalist by chance, and a statesman by an average majority of 15,000." He prides himself on his rustic appearance and eccentric manners, and, though seventy-four, he is full of vigour.

There is no light responsibility attaching to the office of guide to royal visitors, as no doubt M. Dupin de Laforcade realises. He is the successor of M. Raoli in that capacity in France, and has been in charge of the arrangements connected with King Edward's journey to Biarritz.

To those who knew Bohemian Paris in the last century, the late M. Felix Tournachon, better known by his pseudonym of "Nadar," was a familiar figure. He was ninety when he died, and in his time he had played many parts on the world's stage, having been a medical student, a journalist, an artist, a politician, an engineer, a photographer, and an aeronaut. Having given up medicine for journalism, he took to caricaturing, and was attached to the leading political papers of his time. He was next attracted to aeronautics, and was one of the first to contemplate flying-machines heavier than air. During the siege of Paris, he escaped in a balloon, carrying dispatches. At the Commune, he sided with the Reds, and was taken prisoner by the Government troops, but was saved from execution through the influence of General de Galliffet. He had spent his fortune in aeronautical research, and then he became an artistic photographer, thereby making a second fortune. His great regret of late years was that he was too old to make a flight in an aeroplane.



Photo, Bolak.

THE LATE M. FELIX TOURNACHON ("NADAR"),
Formerly a Famous Character in the Bohemian World of Paris.

Photo, A. elier Schaul.

THE SEA LORD OF GERMANY AFLOAT WITH HIS GREAT MEN: THE KAISER AND SOME OF HIS GUESTS ON BOARD THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD STEAMER "KAISER WILHELM II."

The figures in the photograph are: left to right, sitting, Director Bremermann, Consul Fr. Achelis, Hermann Melchers; standing, J. K. Vietor, Dr. von Schwabach, N. Kulekampff, Consul George Wajten, Director Ph. Heiniken, the Kaiser, Consul Melse, Captain Cuppers, Geheimrat Leewe, Dr. jur Jordan, Director Petzet, Banker Hincke, Director Maniewitz, Consul H. Palmie.

Parliament. After five or six weeks of manœuvring, parties in the House of Commons began their great battle on the Lords' Veto this week. Mr. Balfour, who for reasons of health had been absent during the preliminary operations, returned to his place on Tuesday, and gave direction to the attack. The leading speeches were listened to with close attention by the Prince of Wales, who follows all these constitutional debates, and also by the Princess. It was remarkable that while the Prime Minister's denunciation of the present House of Lords was cheered loudly by Radical and Labour

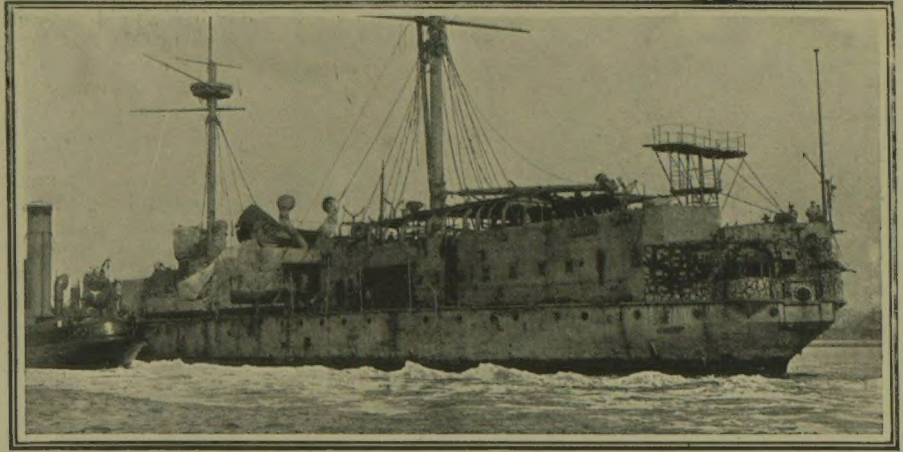
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THE CAMERA AS RECORDER: NEWS BY PHOTOGRAPHY.



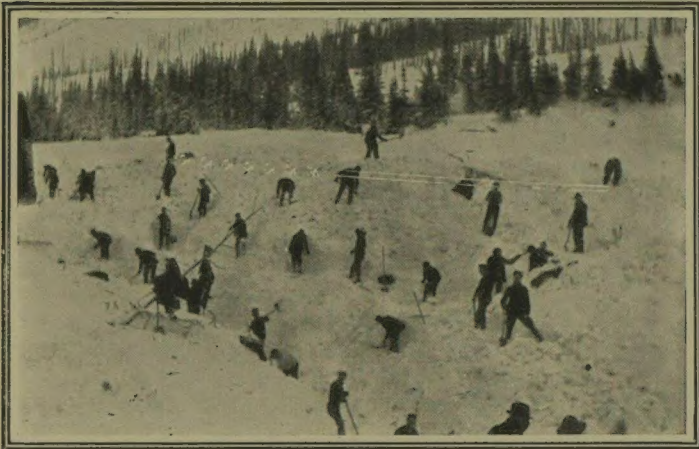
THE JAIL WITH THE BRICKED-UP DOOR: THE ROYAL NAVAL PRISON AT PORTSMOUTH.

It is announced that the prison is to be closed immediately, and the entrance-gate has already been bricked up. The staff are to be found employment either by the Admiralty or by the Civil Prison authorities.



WITH HER MOST DANGEROUS "WOUNDS" IN BANDAGES: THE "EDINBURGH" AFTER HAVING ACTED AS TARGET TO THE "REVENGE."

Our photograph shows H.M.S. "Edinburgh" being towed into harbour after she had been battered by the "Revenge." It will be seen that her worst "wounds" were covered with canvas, that unauthorised eyes might not see their nature.



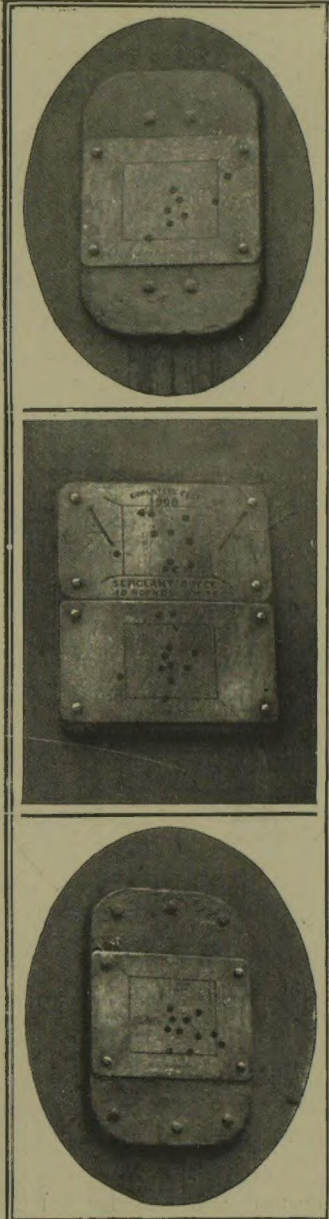
LOOKING FOR THOSE BURIED ALIVE: SEARCHING FOR MISSING WORKMEN AFTER THE GREAT SNOW-SLIDE AT ROGERS PASS.

A small snow-slide, which covered the Canadian Pacific Railway's tracks at Rogers Pass, made it necessary for some sixty-eight workmen to clear away the snow. Soon after they had begun, there was another and a greater slide. Sixty-one of the men were killed. Rogers Pass is on the summit of the Selkirks.



PICKING UP SIXPENCES FROM A TOMBSTONE: A REMARKABLE GOOD FRIDAY CUSTOM IN THE CHURCHYARD OF ST. BARTHOLOMEW.

Following old custom, twenty-one widows went to the churchyard of St. Bartholomew the Great on Good Friday, and each picked up from an old tombstone a new sixpence, receiving at the same time a hot-cross bun. Tradition has it that the capital which makes the provision of the sixpences possible was left some five hundred years ago for the purpose by a lady of the parish.



THE WAR-SHIP'S V.C.: PLATES RECORDING FINE GUNNERY FEATS ON THE "NATAL."

The recent remarkable shooting of H.M.S. "Natal" in gun-layers' tests has been marked by the fixing on the vessel of brass reproductions of the targets used in the tests, showing the effects of the shots.



MORE ELABORATE THAN BRITISH RED CARPET: THE RUGS TRAVERSED BY THE SULTAN WHEN MEETING THE KING OF BULGARIA.

Our photograph shows the Sultan walking to meet King Ferdinand. The Turkish Government communiqué on the subject of King Ferdinand's visit argues that the meeting "can only produce the best consequences from the point of view of closer relations between the Ottoman Empire and the Kingdom of Bulgaria."



MODERNITY IN ST. PETER'S: THE FORMAL INAUGURATION OF THE NEW LIFT IN THE WORLD-FAMOUS CATHEDRAL AT ROME.

The photograph, which illustrates a remarkable instance of the use of modern inventions by ancient institutions, was taken, as we have noted, on the occasion of the formal inauguration of the new lift from the floor of St. Peter's to the Dome, a height of about 160 feet. Shown in the lift are Cardinals Rampolla and Samminiatielli, with the engineer, Signor Fetta.



THE RENEWED ACTIVITY OF ETNA, AN ERUPTION OF THE FAMOUS VOLCANO.

Mount Etna, whose renewed activity has caused great alarm, is second only to Vesuvius in the history of the volcanos of Europe. It is 10,865 feet high, and is on the eastern side of Sicily. Actual records of eruption go back to the fifth century B.C. The most terrible eruption seems to have taken place in 1169 A.D., when it is said that fifty thousand people were killed.



MENACED BY LAVA FROM MOUNT ETNA: THE VILLAGE OF BORELLO.

The Rose-Red City of Petra.

(See Illustrations.)

Unique, probably, among the monuments of ancient civilisations are the ruins of Petra—that "rose-red city half as old as time"—which we illustrate elsewhere in this Number. The wonderful Khazneh temple can only be reached by a weird ravine not more than four yards wide and about a mile long. Its sides are draped with wild ivy, maidenhair ferns, and creepers of varied hues. At places the chasm closes at the top, at others it is open, whilst much of the bed of the ravine is choked by oleanders, willows, tamarisks, and wild fig-trees—such an approach is a worthy prelude to the wonders beyond. Once in the rock-bound valley beyond the Khazneh the eye lights on temples, tombs, and dwellings of every conceivable design, size, and colour. Prominent in a large recess is the theatre where the ancients passed much of their time watching the games and fights in the arena below. Thirty-three tiers of seats rise one above the other, and would provide seating accommodation for three or four thousand spectators. The whole of this open-air playhouse is cut from the rock, which is of a reddish-blue tint. At the northern extremity of this rose-red city the rock suddenly changes from the various colours to a snowy-white, making it appear as if a heavy fall of snow had covered the surface of everything around. Here, too, the excavators of long ago



PRESENTED TO A DEPUTATION OF FIVE BURMESE, FROM MANDALAY, BY LORD MINTO: THE CASKET CONTAINING BONES OF GAUTAMA BUDDHA, DISCOVERED RECENTLY AT PESHAWUR.

It will be recalled that in September of last year we gave illustrations of the remarkable casket containing bones of Gautama Buddha, unearthed immediately before that date at Peshawur. Recently, this casket, an illustration of which we repeat, was presented by Lord Minto to a special deputation of five Burmese, that it might be conveyed to Mandalay. In handing over what he described as "the priceless relics," the Viceroy expressed the hope that later pilgrims from all parts of the world would journey to Mandalay, there to see the relics of the great founder of their faith fittingly enshrined. The casket, which, until it was unearthed recently, had remained in the same place for nearly 2000 years, is about seven inches high, and in shape is like the familiar Greek pyxis, or toilet-box. On its lid is a seated Buddha with his hand raised in the act of blessing; on either side of him is an attendant Bodhisattva.

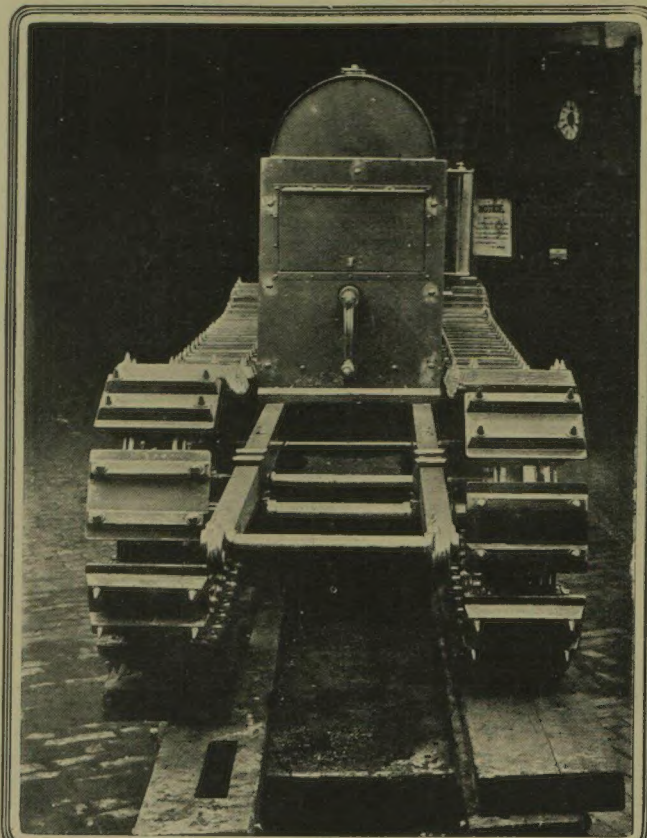
members, his advocacy of a Second Chamber was received in their quarter in silence. "In this country," he frankly admitted, "there is both room and need for a Second Chamber," but in the meantime he insisted that the absolute veto of the Lords must follow the abandoned veto of the Crown. Mr. Balfour, who announced that he would oppose the Government proposals at every stage, denied that there was any deadlock between the two Houses to render them necessary, and he poured a great deal of banter on the scheme. On the other hand, Mr. John Redmond gave it his support, and the chairman of the Labour Party accepted it as an instalment. Debate followed these general lines, although at an early point a protest by Mr. Munro Ferguson showed that a section of moderate Liberals were uneasy lest the ultimate policy of the Government would not include a reconstructed Second Chamber. To the proposals of the Lords themselves for their reform, the Ministers made contemptuous reference. Thus everything points to an early crisis and to an election on the Veto if a Ministerial catastrophe on the Budget can be avoided.



THE CHIEF OF THE SICILIANS IN A SHAKESPEARE PLAY: CAV. UFF. GIOVANNI GRASSO AS OTHELLO.

That most remarkable actor, Signor Grasso, made his long-anticipated appearance as Othello a few days ago, with the greatest possible success.

made for themselves and others dwellings and tombs, simpler in design and smaller in dimension, which probably date back to a very early period. One of the most attractive excavations in the white rock is a large chamber known as the Statue Tomb, because of three much-damaged statues that remain in some niches over the entrance. The interior has three large recesses, in which probably the sarcophagi of the dead were placed, and some have supposed that three of Petra's most worthy warriors or statesmen were interred there. Here again the hatred of the Mussulman for images is manifest in their damaged condition. On the summit of one of the most rugged peaks is a very large but simple temple. Its purpose and probable date are unknown, the style of architecture unlike anything in the region, and its complete isolation a matter for speculation.



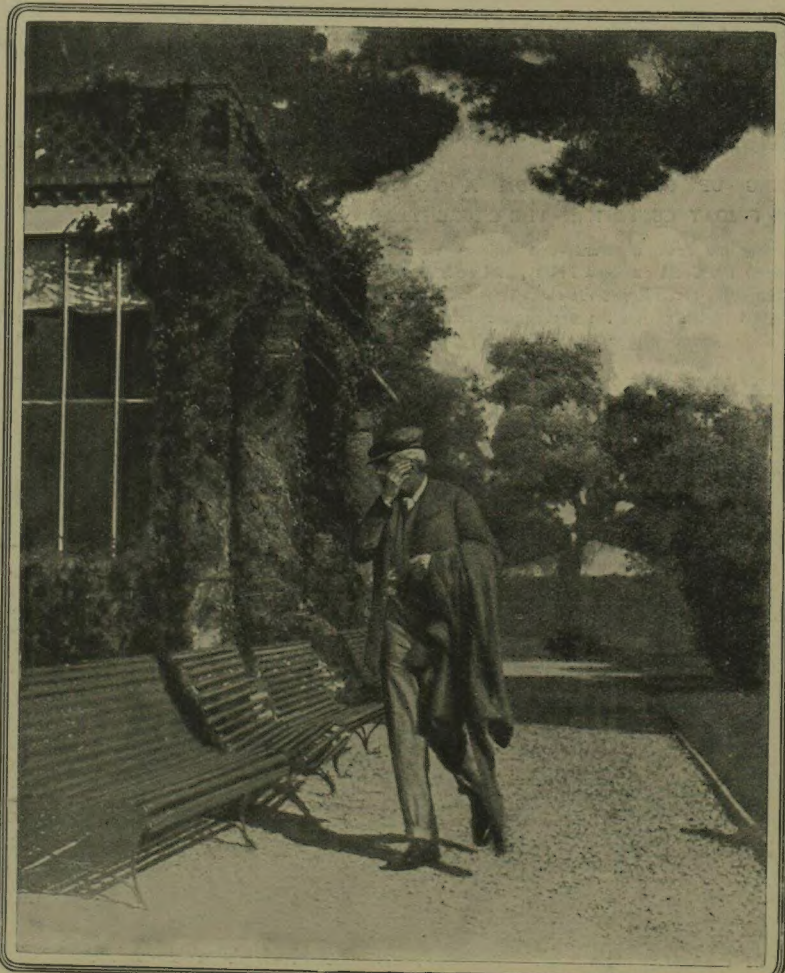
AN AUTOMOBILE WHICH, IT IS HOPED, WILL REACH THE SOUTH POLE: THE MOTOR-SLEIGH (SOMEWHAT ON THE PEDRAIL SYSTEM) WHICH WILL BE TAKEN TO THE ANTARCTIC BY CAPTAIN SCOTT.

It will be noticed that the driving-wheels do not touch the ground, but rest on an endless chain, and thus, as it were, travel along a "road" carried by the car. In view of the fact that Captain Scott is to take a car to the Antarctic, it may be interesting to recall the experiences of Sir Ernest Shackleton, who also took a special car with him. The party of explorers found the car of considerable use to them on a number of occasions, but did not take it Furthest South. Obviously, "going" was by no means easy, as witness one incident: "The car got stuck firmly in a crack that ran across the course. They spent two hours cutting away the ice sufficiently to get the car out, and then had to make a detour of five miles in order to get round the crack. This was the last journey of the car in the Antarctic."

One wonder of the excavation is the enormous but beautifully carved urn that crowns the top. The circular platform on which it rests is sixty-two feet in circumference, whilst its height can only be guessed at about thirty. One question continually forces itself on the visitor to Petra—namely, How did the people of long ago set about the work so well preserved and of such a massive nature? Were scaffolds, shorings, or ladders used? To such a query, one unfinished piece of work seems to answer, No. A glance at the illustration of an uncompleted tomb will show the reader how the Petreans went about the work we look upon and wonder at. The face of the rock was first smoothed off, and the plan of the front marked on it. The work was then commenced at the top, the workmen using as a scaffold the rock beneath them. This, in turn, was cut away until the intended design stood entire. In all the remains at Petra this is the only unfinished piece of work visible; it would almost seem as if this were left on purpose to enlighten the people of the present day.



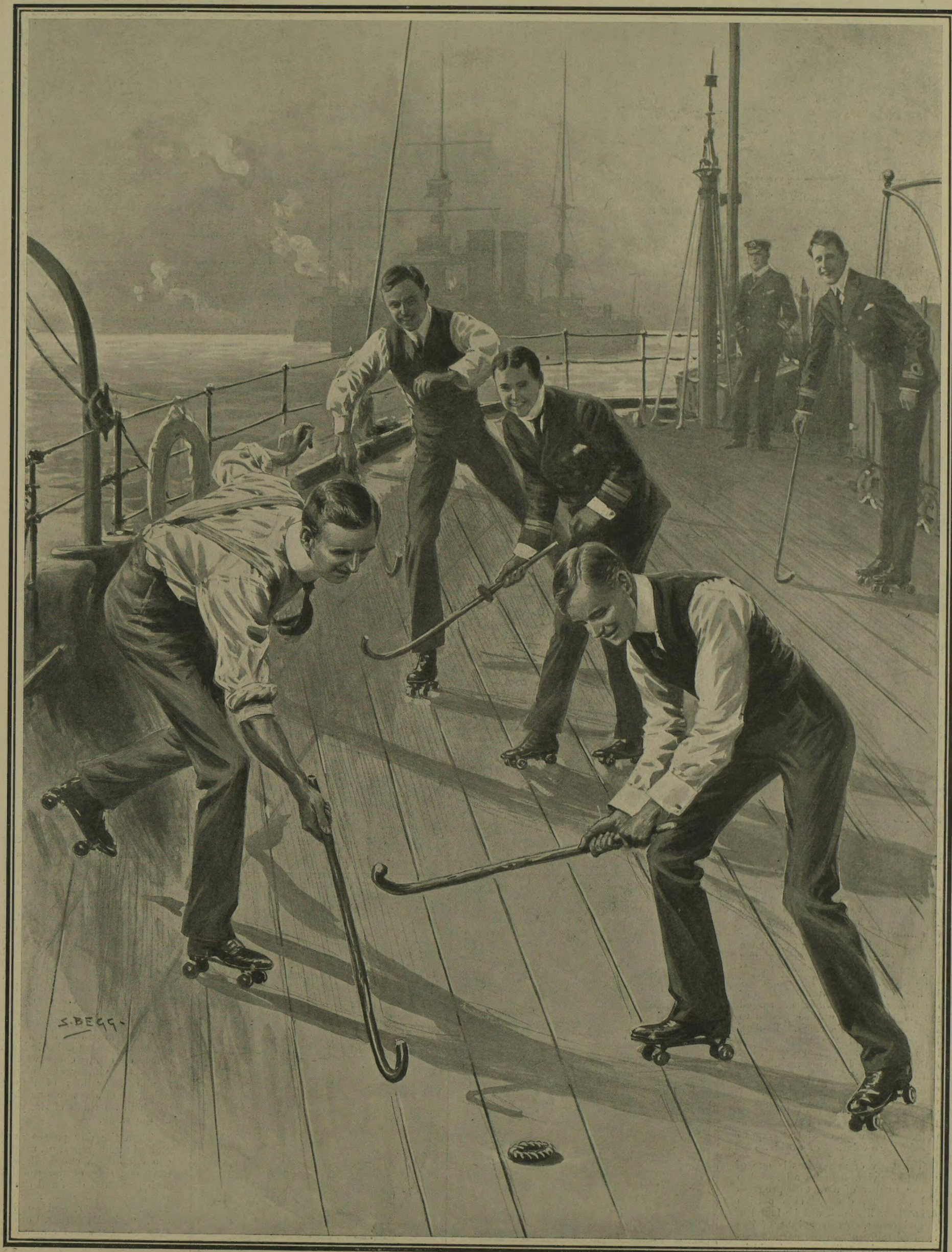
THE CHIEF CHAMPION OF TARIFF REFORM AT CANNES: MR. CHAMBERLAIN TAKING A WALK.



RECUPERATING BEFORE RETURNING TO HIS PARLIAMENTARY WORK: MR. BALFOUR AT CANNES.

"H.M. RINK": HOCKEY ON ROLLER-SKATES ON A WAR-SHIP.

DRAWN BY S. BEGG.



ON THE GROMMET! IN FULL CRY!

Hockey on roller-skates has become a popular pursuit on at least one of his Majesty's war-ships. The "ball" used is a grommet, which, for the benefit of the landlubber, may be described: it is a ring used for fastening the upper edge of a sail to its stay, and is made by taking a strand just unlaid from a rope, "forming a ring of the size wished by putting the end over the standing part, carrying the long end twice round the ring in the crevices till the ring is complete, and then tying the two ends by an overhand knot."

SCIENCE AND

NATURAL HISTORY

The Telescope.

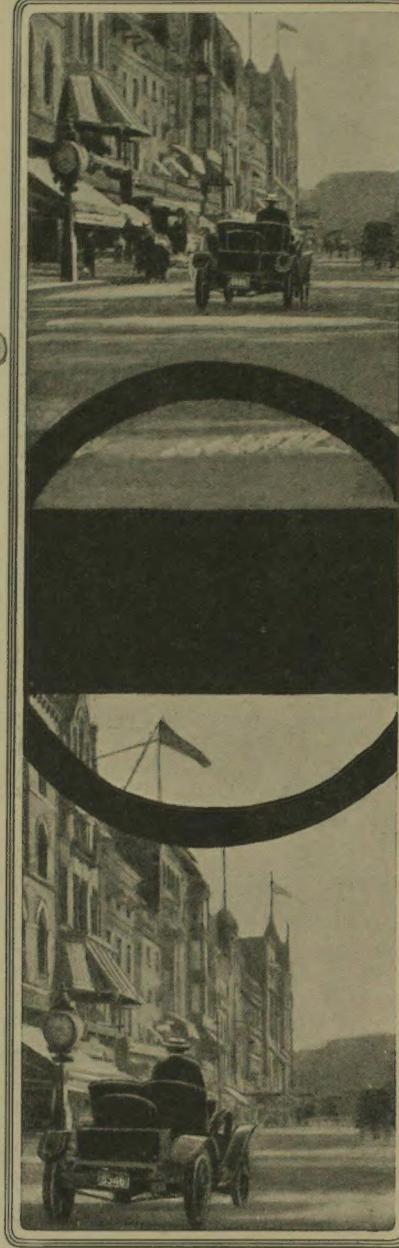
XVIth cent.

SCIENCE JOTTINGS.

THE EVOLUTION OF WORLDS.

voice in modern days that astronomers have applied the doctrine of evolution to the explanation of the phases through which worlds pass in the course of their birth, development, decline, and death. Hence it is that Dr. Percival Lowell, of the Flagstaff Observatory, U.S.A., whose book on Mars I recently noticed in these pages, very appropriately terms his new volume "The Evolution of Worlds" (Macmillan). This idea of beginnings and ends in the array of orbs stands out in marked contradistinction to the old notion of the fixity of things from all time. The discovery that our own world is not a permanent thing, but "the daughter of time," that the apparently eternal hills are shadows and flow "from form to form," as Tennyson sings, gave the *coup-de-grâce* to the supposition that the great physical universe was a fixed, unalterable quantity.

We are first introduced in this story of the worlds to the modern views held regarding the bulk of a solar system. Dr. Lowell, discussing the incidents which lead up to the dissolution and the development of suns, remarks that, "while a nova may be made by a nebula, no less may a nebula be made by a star." There is constant breaking-down and as constant building-up going on in the heavens. If we hie back to the beginning as we might attempt to figure it



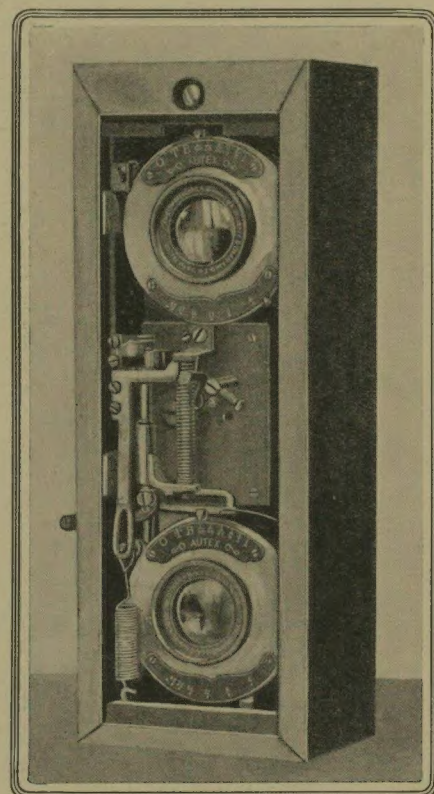
THE SPEED OF A MOTOR-CAR PROVED BY MEANS OF TWO CONSECUTIVE PHOTOGRAPHS TAKEN BY A SPECIAL CAMERA.

"The instrument [we quote the "Scientific American"]... consists of a double camera with a watch movement which controls the operation of the camera shutter. When an automobile passes... the operator trains the instruments upon it, and releases the mechanism by pressing a button. Immediately the shutter of the upper camera is sprung, taking a photograph of the receding automobile, and a moment later the other shutter is sprung, taking a second image of the automobile, whereupon the timing mechanism comes to a stop. The plate is developed... and the resulting negative shows an image of the automobile near the operator with its license number distinct, and a second view of the machine taken at the end of the time interval... The second image is smaller than the first by an amount which can easily be measured;... and knowing that the standard wheel tread is fifty-six inches, the distances of the two objects from the camera, and hence the space the automobile has covered in the time interval, is easily found."

Reproduced from "The Scientific American," by Courtesy of that Paper.

of nickel-iron fell. "It contained graphite enough to pencil its own history." The meteorites are really links between the present of planetary history and a far-back past. The larger body whereof they represent fragments was shattered, producing the "very nebula," says Lowell, "which was for us the origin of things." This body was solid and dark; for solidity in a heavenly body means deficiency of light. Dr. Lowell sums up the story here by saying that stones from the sky point to two historic events in the career of the solar system. They are the oldest "real estate" in the system. They were as they are now when our earth was a molten mass. They point to a nebula made up of them, and out of this nebula the several planets were formed by agglomeration. And, second, they teach us "of a time, ante-dating that nebula itself, a time when the nebula's constitution still lay enfolded in the womb of a former Sun."

The chapter on the death of a world is pathetic in its nature, if pathos, indeed, may be said to enter at all into considerations which deal with the extinction of orbs. But there is something too analogous to death in the living worlds, first of all, to escape notice; and, second, to render us insensible to the cosmical tragedies that astronomy depicts and even foretells. Dr. Lowell himself remarks that death is a distressing thing to contemplate under any circumstances, and not less so to a philosopher when that of a whole world is concerned. There is no question that



DESIGNED TO PROVE WHEN THE MOTORIST IS EXCEEDING THE SPEED LIMIT: A REMARKABLE CAMERA FOR TIMING AUTOMOBILES.

Reproduced from "The Scientific American," by Courtesy of that Paper.

WITH ITS RINGS ABOUT IT: A REMARKABLE PHOTOGRAPH OF SATURN TAKEN AT THE LOWELL OBSERVATORY.

Reproduced from "The Evolution of Worlds," by Courtesy of the Publishers, Messrs. Macmillan.

forth, we naturally think of Laplace and his nebular theory. But Dr. Lowell will have nothing to say to Laplace. No original "fire mist," with which Laplace started his hypothesis, could be possible of existence according to the newer conceptions of astronomy. The fire-mist theory melts away, says Dr. Lowell, under the fire of modern examination. For one thing, the annular or ringed genesis of planets was suggested to Laplace by Saturn's rings. To-day, the existence of the rings is not deemed a proof of development, but of the reverse. It is not an illustration of the pristine state of the solar system; it is rather "a shining pattern of how the devolution of bodies comes about." So we leave Laplace's theory nowadays as an illustration of an honest but unsuccessful attempt to explain the evolution of worlds.

The story of meteorites is one of importance viewed in its relationship to the history of planetary progress and planetary decay. This portion of Dr. Lowell's book will be found of great interest. At a height of one hundred miles above the earth's surface our author tells us we should be killed by flying brickbats. Meteorites may fall during star-showers, and two instances are given, one in 1095, when the Saxon Chronicle talks of a thick fall of "stars," one striking the ground and raising steam, when a bystander cast a bucket of water upon it. In 1885, at Mazapil, a side-rite consisting of eight pounds' worth



THE SUN AS THE CAUSE OF FLOODS: METALLIC VAPOUR GIVEN OFF BY THE SUN DURING PERIODS OF GREAT ACTIVITY.

In the corner of each illustration appears the earth as compared with the clouds of metallic vapour, 162,500 miles high in the one case, 281,250 miles high in the second case. Although it does not by any means follow that a rise in solar temperature means additional heat on the earth, it does mean an increase of evaporation on the part of oceans and other stretches of water, and, consequently, additional rainfall.



worlds die in the course of the great scheme of cosmic evolution. Our own globe is doomed. It will lapse into nothingness at some distant æon. "Vain regret avails not to change the universe's course." A remote, very remote contingency would be that of a collision from without, for our sun "might be run into." We, in turn, might be powdered or burnt up. But the regular course of planetary extinction is by slow decline—not by sudden death. Dr. Lowell diagnoses the cosmical end as death by paralysis, and gives tidal friction as the slowly operating cause which undermines the vitality of a planet. The results imply loss of seasons and reduction of days to one dead level which in all times of the year would be the same.

Then the day passes away, and eternal night comes, or, rather, if the sun came to a standstill, we should have one side of the world flooded with perpetual day, and the other in continuous darkness. And the water would disappear, and so life would end. "Life," says Dr. Lowell, before this stage, "would either be toasted or *frappé*." Our moon, I suppose, to-day represents what our earth will be, and as for Venus, she, now in her old age, "stares for ever at the Sun, and we all know how ill an aging beauty can support a garish light." So there is a note of sadness, after all, mingling with the grandeur of the astronomical symphony. ANDREW WILSON.

THE HUMAN BODY AS A SOLIDIFIER OF RUBBER.

DRAWN BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, NORMAN H. HARDY.



COAGULATING THE "MILK" OF THE RUBBER-TREE BY MEANS OF THE HEAT OF THE BODY:
A NATIVE OF THE BAKUBA COUNTRY SMEARING HIMSELF WITH THE SAP.

As we had occasion to note in a recent issue, when we were dealing with the collection of rubber, it is customary to coagulate the creamy "milk," or latex, which issues from the tapped trees in a variety of ways. The most curious of these is here illustrated. The natives coagulate the "milk" by rubbing the sap on their arms or chests, and allowing it to dry and solidify under the warmth of the body, afterwards stripping it off. Our drawing shows workers in the forests of the Bakuba country, in the Belgian Congo.

THE BRITISH AIR-OFFICE: A PLACE OF WIND-TOWERS,

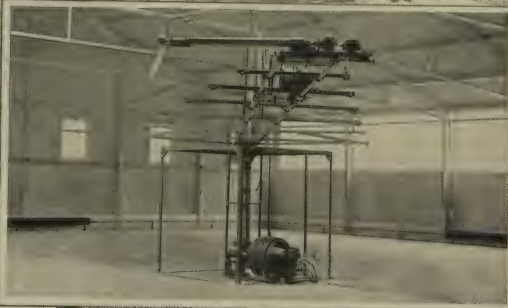
THE TESTING OF AEROPLANES AT THE NATIONAL

WHIRLING-TABLES, AND GALES MADE TO ORDER.

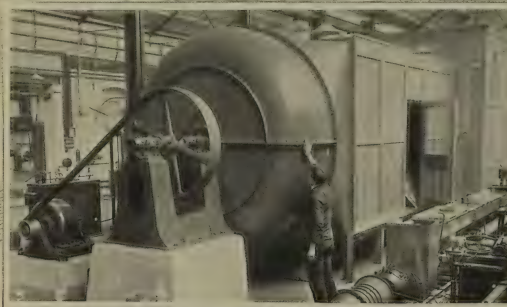
PHYSICAL LABORATORY AT TEDDINGTON.



TO Mr. Haldane must be given the credit for making the first serious attempt to place military aeronautics on a scientific basis; and in casting about for a method by which to realise his ideals he was fortunate in having an institution like the National Physical Laboratory to call to his aid. This establishment, situated in a most picturesque corner of Bushey Park, Teddington, has accomplished much useful work in well-nigh every branch of science, and it was found that many of the measuring and testing devices already installed could soon be rendered applicable to the various new forms of work called up by aeronautical inquiry. An Advisory Committee on Aeronautics, composed of many well-known scientific men, was formed by the Government last year, and they made the laboratory their headquarters when discussing the various problems referred to them by the military and naval departments. An eminent scientist, Dr. R. T. Glazebrook, is Director of the Laboratory, and he was appointed Chairman of the Aerial Committee. Most of the aeronautical work will, however, fall upon his lieutenant, Dr. V. E. Stanton, Superintendent of the Engineering Department, who has long been a student of the subject, and is the author of several monographs on such matters as wind-pressure, the resistance of plane surfaces to currents of air, etc. Under Dr. Stanton's direction many new testing-instruments have been installed at Bushey House, while the tower on which he made his earlier tests of wind-pressure will also prove useful. Perhaps the most interesting apparatus is the chamber in which various plane surfaces are tested for their resistance in a current of air of known pressure. A huge fan driven by a dynamo supplies the "wind," and a delicate set of



recording instruments shows the lift and drift of each body in the current. Research of this nature will be of great value in arriving at the most scientific form of aeroplane. Larger models are tested on two steel towers seventy feet high, each fitted with a rotating platform. There is an observation-lift midway between the towers. The great whirling-table is made use of for testing the efficiency of model propellers, each screw being carried round at predetermined speed, and its behaviour accurately recorded by registering-instruments. One of the most vexatious questions in aeronautics today is the best form of propeller to employ, and in the Government air-ships, at least, we can have the hope that very effective propellers will be arrived at as a result of the experiments at Bushey. A large water-tank which has previously been employed in connection with other research work has also been adapted for experimenting with aeroplane surfaces, a strong analogy being traceable between the action of such bodies in water and in air. The advantage of the water test is that, of course, the effects are visible; and by the use of a special colouring solution in the tank it is possible to trace the many curious and interesting formations of the current in the wake of a moving body. This, in a measure, graphically indicates what happens when an aeroplane is moved through the air. Petrol motors have their special testing department. The strength of fabrics for air-ships and aeroplanes can also be accurately tested by scientific means. There is another useful device for testing the rate of leakage of gases such as hydrogen through fabrics; other devices are to be installed, such as an apparatus for making bursting-tests in fabrics, and of testing their behaviour under special conditions of light.—R. P. H.



1. A STRUCTURE ON WHICH THE LIFTING-PLANES OF FLYING-MACHINES ARE TESTED AND THE RESISTANCE THEY OFFER TO THE WIND ASCERTAINED: A WIND-TOWER.
2. DESIGNED TO TEST THE "THRUST" OF AERIAL PROPELLERS: THE REMARKABLE WHIRLING-TABLE WITH A 60-FT. ARM, AT TEDDINGTON.
3. THE GREAT WHIRLING-TABLE WITH A 60-FT. ARM THAT REVOLVES AT HIGH SPEED: STARTING THE TABLE TO TEST THE "THRUST" OF AERIAL PROPELLERS.

Perhaps the most remarkable devices in the British Air Office, which is attached to the National Physical Laboratory at Teddington, are the 70-ft. high wind-special apparatus at the foot of each tower: the great fan which drives air at thirty miles an

3. THE CREATION OF A THIRTY-MILE WIND: THE FAN WHICH DRIVES AIR ON TO MODEL AEROPLANES CONTAINED IN THE CABINET TO WHICH IT IS ATTACHED.
4. IN THE SPECIAL CABINET THROUGH WHICH A THIRTY-MILE-AN-HOUR WIND CAN BE MADE TO PASS: PLANES BEING TESTED.
5. WATCHING THE EFFECT OF THE THIRTY-MILE-AN-HOUR WIND THEY HAVE CREATED: OBSERVING A MODEL AEROPLANE IN THE CABINET THROUGH WHICH AIR IS FORCED BY THE GREAT FAN.

towers, on the summits of which the lifting-planes of full-sized flying-machines may be set, that the resistance they offer to the wind may be recorded on the hour through a special cabinet, and the whirling-table.—[DRAWINGS BY S. BAGO; PHOTOGRAPHS BY ILLUSTRATIONS BUREAU.]



LORD WILLIAM CECIL,

Who has written a book called "Changing China," a record of his impressions in that country.

Photograph by Lafayette.

ANDREW LANG ON THE "LIONARDO" WAX BUST.

THE REV. P. H. DITCHFIELD,

Whose new book, "The Manor Houses of England," is appearing through Mr. B. T. Batsford.

Photograph by Elliott and Fry.

other people about the famous head of wax concerning which the learned debate as to whether it is an Italian work of about 1500 or an English "art-product" of about 1846.

Never having seen it, and being no expert, I have no opinion. A lady familiar with Greek art, who has seen the head, tells me that, "be it burial or be it bridal, it's *grand*," as the intoxicated Scot said at the funeral feast. She is "not a Prussian," any more than Mr. Crummles was, and she thinks the bust Italian of the best period.

On the other hand, Monsieur Salomon Reinach, an expert among experts, avers that this mysterious thing is late English of the worst period — almost. He very good-humouredly says, "We have all our own tiaras" — alluding to the totally modern gold "tiara of Saitapharnes," which the Louvre bought for about £6000.

The Louvre gave up the case when it found the ingenious man who made the tiara. But we cannot call up the late Mr. Lucas, who is said, by his son (now no longer young), to have copied the wax bust from a painting

STUDENTS of this Journal know more than

Paris, with its reproductions of the bust, that M. Reinach had some difficulty in finding a copy. The French can interest themselves in archaeology.

the picture. This alone should close the debate.



A DUSTY DESERT, BUT SUFFICIENT PASTURAGE FOR CAMELS: THE RENDILE COUNTRY IN EAST AFRICA.

"This is the forbidding-looking land of flat desert, covered with dust and stones, which we entered after descending from the Samburr country. Arid and devoid of vegetation as it looks, however, the numerous Rendile camels are able to find plenty of grazing amongst the stones."

Reproduced from Captain C. H. Stigand's Book, "To Abyssinia Through an Unknown Land," by Courtesy of the Publishers, Messrs. Seeley and Co.

[SEE REVIEW ON OUR "LITERATURE" PAGE.]

In any case, M. Reinach pronounces a verdict condemnatory of the bust. "Is the bust copied from a painting? If yes — and it is yes — for Lucas wrote on his photograph 'The Flora of Lionardo da Vinci,' Lucas made the bust when he had the picture, that is before 1846. He could not use the picture for the purpose of restoring or completing the bust at the time when he photographed it, for Morison, not Buchanan, then had



FEMININE FASHIONS AMONG THE GARAUGI TRIBE OF ABYSSINIA: AN UMBRELLA MADE OF BANANA LEAVES.

"This photograph depicts a Garaugi lady, followed by her servant, crossing a stream. The umbrella is made of banana leaves, fastened on to a wicker-work frame. The Garaugi women dress in ox-skins like the Masai, and have much the same barbaric brass ornaments pendent on each shoulder. . . . The brass is attached to locks of plaited hair."

Reproduced from Captain C. H. Stigand's Book, "To Abyssinia Through an Unknown Land," by Courtesy of the Publishers, Messrs. Seeley and Co.



A STONEHENGE OF ABYSSINIA: A GROUP OF MYSTERIOUS MONUMENTS IN THE GARAUGI COUNTRY.

"I could obtain no explanation of these stones," writes Captain Stigand, "from the natives. Evidently they are very old, and used at one time to form a circle. If so, no doubt, like the famous stone circles of Stonehenge on Salisbury Plain, they were at one time associated with religious ceremonies."

Reproduced from Captain C. H. Stigand's Book, "To Abyssinia Through an Unknown Land," by Courtesy of the Publishers, Messrs. Seeley and Co.

attributed to Lionardo. Monsieur Reinach tells the whole history; he goes into all the details of rays and photography and fissures and curious foreign bodies (I should say *English* bodies) found in the interior of this Italian masterpiece. He examines the various systems of the defence: it is as interesting to read as a case of Mr. Sherlock Holmes.

I am wholly puzzled. Why am I to believe Mr. Tolfree and disbelieve Mr. Cooksey, or vice-versa? It is like the Annesley mystery, or the Elizabeth Canning mystery, when a hundred witnesses swore black and nearly as many swore white.

I think Lord Palmerston might have possessed a wax bust unrecorded in "the literature of archaeology." Is that literature copious about his other possessions? Many valuable things do lie *perdus* in great and even in small houses.

At all events, there was such a run on this Journal of Oct. 30, in



THE STRANGE WEDDING OF AYESHA: A BRIDAL BOWER ON CAMEL-BACK IN THE NILE DELTA.

"The sheikh's daughter, Ayesha . . . was as wild a maid as ever scoured pans for a Coptic cook and served two dusty diggers at their meat. . . . She would rarely speak. When she did break silence it was to ask for something in coin or kind toward the dowry, for lack of which she was aging at eighteen. The last time I visited Gais, I heard she had been lifted at length to a bridal bower on camel-back, and had followed a Bedawi lord to the desert, as a sheikh's daughter should. All luck and love be with her!"

Reproduced from Mr. D. G. Hogarth's "Accidents of an Antiquary's Life," by Courtesy of the Publishers, Messrs. Macmillan.

[SEE REVIEW ON OUR "LITERATURE" PAGE.]

The Berlin bust is by Lucas, not by Lionardo."

Then Mr. Lucas was a better artist than he got credit for being. There is usually a reply to every argument, in cases where we have no absolutely crushing direct evidence, and, even when we have, a spirited opponent will continue to argify, and to be of his own opinion still. It may be said that we have direct evidence, but, alas, it is not that of contemporary documents, and the bust, if made by Lucas, was made about seventy years ago.

Judging by M. Reinach's designs, the Berlin bust is not very like the picture, the "Flora" attributed to Lionardo. The hair, especially, is quite differently dressed, and the face has not the Lionardo grin. One can decide nothing on the evidence of the designs, except that if the copy of the bust is like the bust, then the genius either of Lionardo or of Lucas must have deserted him when he made the bust.

There are many curious points. If the science of chemistry cannot tell us whether the wax of the bust is wax or, on the other hand, is such stuff

as stearine candle-ends are made of (and Lucas used stearine candle-ends), I do not think nobly of the science of chemistry.

If Lucas wrote on his photograph of the thing that it represents "the Flora of Lionardo," and also "the Gioconda of Lionardo" (as M. Reinach reports), Lucas, like a puzzled batsman, must have been "in two minds." It is not so unlike the "Flora" as it is dissimilar from the "Gioconda," but it is as like the Queen of Sheba as either—in the designs.

My only conclusion is that the museum of Lille is not, probably, inclined to exchange its own beautiful and mysterious wax head for the article now honoured in Berlin. Nobody knows the date of the wax head of Lille; the latest guess is at the end of the eighteenth century, but *that* so beautiful a work of art can scarcely be. Artistic archaeology is not an exact science; "that you may lay to."

THE EXPRESSIVE HAND: A GREAT OLD MASTER'S STUDIES.



A REMARKABLE VAN DYCK: "STUDIES OF HANDS"—FROM THE COLLECTION OF M. CH. L. CARDON.

Looking at this masterly study of hands, it is interesting to read a passage in Mr. Solomon J. Solomon's "The Practice of Oil Painting"—"It would be well for you in your studies of the figure to take up the arm and hand, after having settled their proportions, during one complete sitting. They are rarely posed twice alike. Their capacity for movement is endless, and is responsible for most of the conscientious painter's grey hairs. No wonder Van Dyck told his friends with some glee that he had at last found a model with a good hand, who could pose it well. While working in England as Charles I.'s Court painter, he obviously used this model for most of his hands. The graceful sitter, as he found, gives no great trouble, but the 'stick' is hopeless. The awkward sitter's hands are frequently hardly recognisable as hands. Still there is always something so individual about them that, when at all possible, you should let your hands be the hands of Esau, and not a substitute."

"A ROSE-RED CITY HALF AS OLD AS TIME": A ROCK-HEWN CAPITAL.

PETRA, FORMERLY THE PLACE OF RESIDENCE OF THE KINGS OF NABATÆA.



AN UNCOMPLETED TOMB, WHICH PROVES THAT THE WORKMEN BEGAN OPERATIONS AT THE TOP, AND USED THE ROCK BENEATH THEM AS SCAFFOLDING.



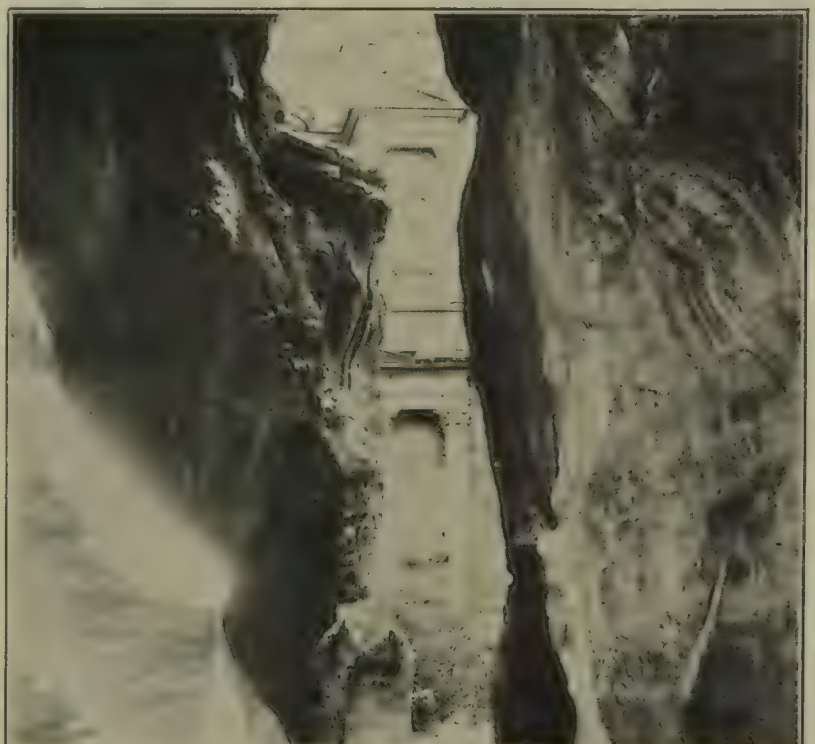
A BUILDING THAT SEEMS TO BE COVERED WITH ETHERNAL SNOW: A TEMPLE CUT OUT OF THE WHITE ROCK.



SUPPOSED TO BE THE LAST RESTING-PLACE OF THREE OF THE GREAT MEN OF PETRA: THE "STATUE TOMB."



A GIGANTIC URN THAT CROWNS THE TOP OF A ROCK-HEWN TEMPLE—RESTING ON A PLATFORM THAT IS SIXTY TWO FEET IN CIRCUMFERENCE.



IN THE MILE-LONG RAVINE THAT LEADS TO THE TREASURY OF PHARAOH: THE WAY TO EL-KHAZNEH-EL-FAROUN, PETRA.



A FINE DOOR IN THE ROSE-RED CITY: THE ENTRANCE TO ONE OF THE TEMPLES OF PETRA.



PETRA'S PLAYHOUSE: THE GREAT OPEN-AIR THEATRE, WITH SEATING ACCOMMODATION FOR OVER THREE THOUSAND.

Petra, a city hewn out of the solid rock, was the capital of Edom, and, later, that of the Nabatæans. Its people were those addressed by the Prophet as "Thou that dwellest in the clefts of the rock whose habitation is high." Nabatæa lay between the Red Sea and the Gulf of Akaba. It submitted to Cæsar Augustus, but remained comparatively undisturbed until the time of Trajan, when it became a Roman province. Then it was that it flourished most. Its ruins have now been brought within easy reach of the traveller by the Damascus-Mecca railway. As we have said, the city is remarkable in that it is cut out of the solid rock, and the ruddy colour of this sandstone has caused it to be described as "A rose-red city half as old as time." The ruins show a remarkable intermixture of native art with the arts of Egypt, Rome, and Greece. Further details will be found on our "World's News" Page.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY FORDER.

CUT FROM THE SOLID ROCK: "THE TREASURY OF PHARAOH."

ONE OF THE MOST REMARKABLE BUILDINGS IN PETRA, THE FORMER CAPITAL OF THE NABATÆAN KINGDOM.



SUPPOSED TO BE THE WORK OF THE ROMANS: EL-KHAZNEH-EL-FARIOUN, WHICH IS CROWNED BY A GREAT URN SAID TO CONTAIN TREASURES OF PHARAOH.

The so-called Khazneh-el-Farioun, perhaps the most remarkable of the many extraordinary buildings in the rock-hewn city of Petra, is thought by some to be the work of the Romans, and is attributed by them to the Emperor Hadrian, who visited the place in 131 A.D. The palace, temple, or tomb is crowned by a miniature temple, at the top of which is a great urn said to contain treasures of Pharaoh. (See Article on "World's News" Page.)—[PHOTOGRAPH BY THE AMERICAN COLONY IN JERUSALEM.]

THE BOAR AS A SUBSTITUTE FOR THE BEAR: PIG-STICKING IN THE DECCAN.

DRAWN BY R. CATON WOODVILLE.



A RACE FOR FIRST SPEAR: PIG-STICKING IN INDIA.

General Baden-Powell has said of pig-sticking (writing in the "Encyclopædia of Sport"): "It is the first sport of India, and is one which especially commends itself to the Briton, owing to the fact that it includes the use of a horse in bringing to terms a fast, bold, and dangerous quarry. Towards the end of the last century, our forefathers in India were given to riding down bears with spears, and as the supply of bears gave out, wild boar came to be hunted in their place. It was then found that the 'understudy' for the part of quarry—as sometimes is the case—was a far better performer than the principal, and thenceforward to this day pig-sticking has held the pride of place as the premier sport of India."

LITERATURE



OF THE VENETIAN TOWN CAPTURED BY THE GENOISES IN 1379 AND RECAPTURED IN 1380: A FISHING-BOAT OF CINOGGIA.



A ROMAN BOOKSHOP



A VESSEL OF THE CITY WHICH ONCE HEID "THE GORGEOUS EAST IN FEE": A VENETIAN TRABACOLO IN FULL SAIL.

The Navy of Venice.

"In her fleet her fate" (as Tennyson puts it) was true of mediæval Venice as of modern England. The story of the Queen of the Adriatic and her dominant period in history is co-terminous with the development and decline of her sea-power. To quote Wordsworth's famous sonnet—

Once did she hold the gorgeous East in fee:
And was the safeguard of the West.

It is a story that has a lesson for us to-day. "I have striven," writes the author of "The Navy of Venice" (Murray), "to set before the general reader the important part that navy played, for more than a thousand years, in developing the individuality of the Republic, and I have also striven to prove how fatally the wealth and luxury in Venice undermined the simplicity and vigour of her citizens, and how their indifference and apathy as to the maintenance of the Navy was the cause of the downfall of the city." The book, which bears evidence of wide knowledge of the subject and careful research, consists largely of an account of the naval wars and battles by which Venice won her supremacy, together with a description of the various kinds of vessels which were employed at different periods. The numerous illustrations, from old manuscripts and pictures, and from models of historic ships in the arsenal at Venice, add greatly to the interest of a delightful and informing volume. One regrettable achievement of the Venetian navy does not appear to be mentioned—namely, the destruction of the Parthenon at Athens by shell-fire in 1687.

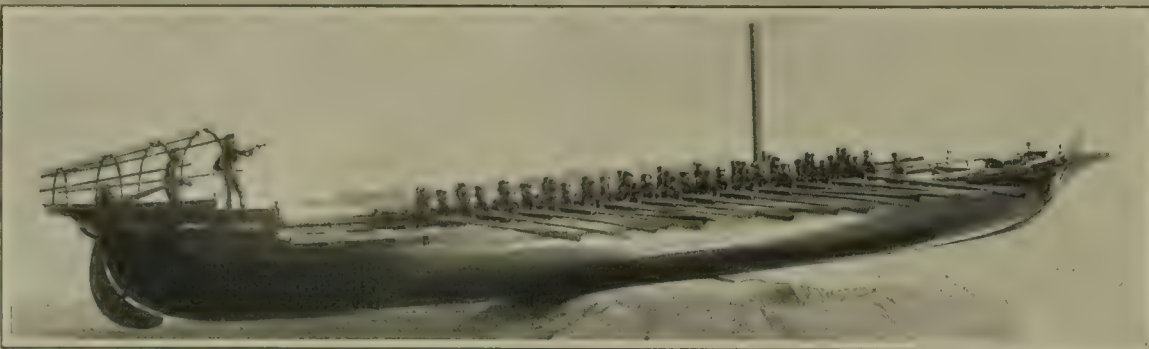
An Antiquary's Wanderings. The Oxford Professor who wrote "A Wandering Scholar" has now added to

his works an amusing volume entitled "Accidents of an Antiquary's Life," by D. G. Hogarth (Macmillan). Professor Hogarth served his apprenticeship to Sir William Martin Ramsay, and has had considerable experience in Greece and Asia Minor, learning to accomplish the maximum of work with the minimum of personal comfort in the course of wanderings that started more than twenty years ago. He has been Director of Archaeology at the British School in Athens, acted as correspondent in the Græco-Turkish War of 1897, laboured in Crete amid the ruins of great civilisations, and in the Delta of the Nile. In 1904 he

of Lake Rudolf, and chose a route that avoided the road by Baringo, the lakes, and Zwai—the old road trodden by Count Teleki, discoverer of Lakes Rudolf and Stephanie and Captain Boltego, who discovered Lake Margherita. How he faced the privations associated with a difficult journey, how good luck helped him to overcome the perils of the road and the troubles with camp followers, is related at sufficient length in his book "To Abyssinia, through an Unknown Land" (Seeley). But Captain Stigand's narrative is not limited to incidents that befall most African travellers. He found in the unknown, and often inhospitable, country through which he passed more than a score of tribes, in some instances living a free life, in others thriving under the rough-and-ready rule of Abyssinia. Certain tribes were frankly barbarous; others, like those of the Uba and Wallama country, seemed to have some remains of a great civilisation. The road of the caravan was through Laikipia and the Samburr and Rendile country, then the waterless Elges were traversed, and the land of the Borana, a tribe driven down from the north, was entered. Captain Stigand found the waters of Lake Rudolf undrinkable, and the fate of his journey was settled by the almost providential discovery of water holes. With short commons of water and a heat so great that fresh meat could not be kept for twenty-four hours, there must have been many hours when the goal (Addis Ababa) seemed far away. Happily, the author's maps and notes have paved the road for future travellers, and his well-illustrated volume helps our limited knowledge of the incidents of Abyssinian rule over subject races.



A WAR-GALLEY IN WHICH THE ROWERS WERE ARRANGED IN GROUPS OF THREE: A VENETIAN TRIREME.
FROM A MODEL IN THE ARSENAL AT VENICE.



A WAR-GALLEY IN WHICH THE ROWERS WERE ARRANGED IN GROUPS OF TWO: A VENETIAN BIREME.
FROM A MODEL IN THE ARSENAL AT VENICE.

"Some writers assert that the men were in rows; others that they were in groups, and this last explanation is, without doubt, the one to be accepted. . . . These groups consisted of two, then of three, and later on of four and even more men, and from this the vessels took the ancient classical names of biremes, triremes, quadriremes, quinqueremes, and so on. . . . They [the war-galleys] often carried a sort of castle in the midst of the deck, in the shelter of which stood the archers and slingers; around the sides or walls was the *impavesata*, formed of the shields of the warriors; at the prow were the catapults and engines for hurling stones, as well as a huge beam with its point cased in iron. . . . A large awning was spread over the rowers to shield them from sun and rain." (See the lower right-hand illustration.)

The above illustrations are reproduced from "The Navy of Venice," by Althea Wied, by Courtesy of the Publisher, Mr. John Murray.

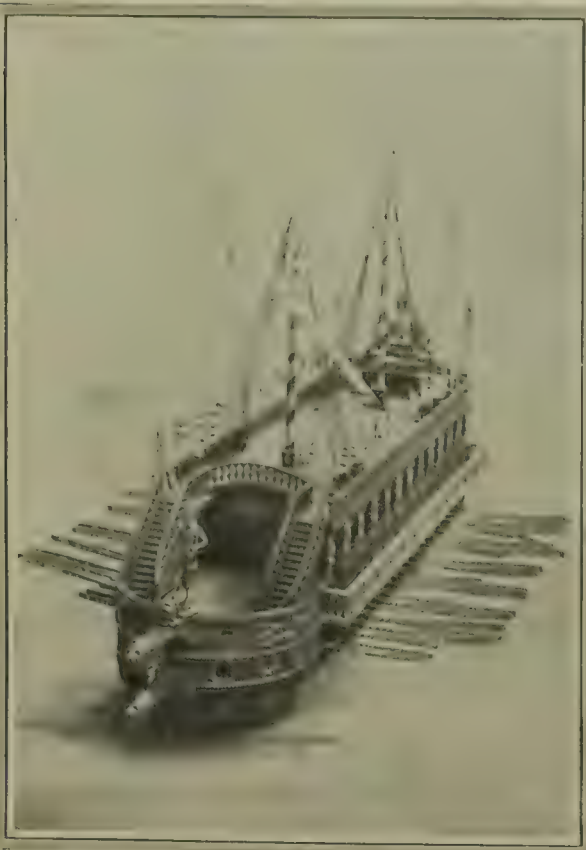
cruised in the waters of the Levant on Mr. Alison Armour's yacht, the *Ulovana*, visiting Iassus and Budrum, Cnidus and Rhodes, and sailed up the Satalian Gulf to Tekir Ova (Phaselis). His description of Balkis Kalé (Aspendus) is interesting, and the journey to Cyrenaica happily described. Then the scene shifts to Ephesus, where we read more about excavation, and then we finish up by leaving our author on the banks of the Euphrates. There is plenty of variety, the amount of land and water covered is considerable, and we travel in good company, for Professor Hogarth contrives to be instructive without being tedious, and wields a fluent and a lively pen. His companion and he are responsible for the forty excellent photographs that accompany the letterpress, and those whom the word "antiquary" does not frighten may find no little instruction and amusement in a well-considered résumé of some interesting journeys that have added something to knowledge.

A Journey Into Abyssinia.

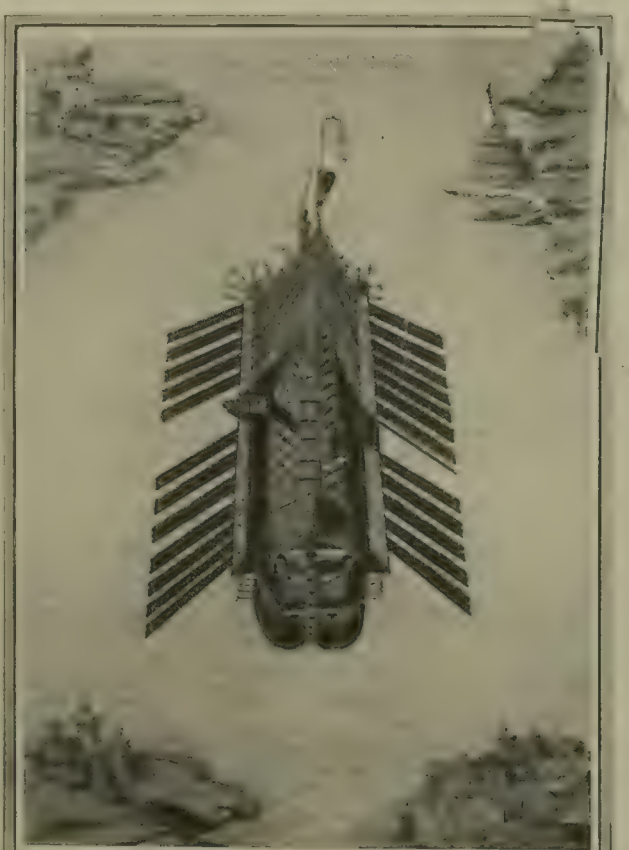
(See Illustrations on "At the Sign of St. Paul's" Page.)

making a journey from British East Africa into Abyssinia by way of the unknown country that stretches from the northern boundaries of British East Africa to the southern borders of the land of Menelek. He travelled along the eastern shore

Captain C. H. Stigand, who has written with authority upon the fauna of East and Central Africa, succeeded last year in making a journey from British East Africa into Abyssinia by way of the unknown country that stretches from the northern boundaries of British East Africa to the southern borders of the land of Menelek. He travelled along the eastern shore



USED FOR RIVER-PAGEANTS IN THE OLDEN TIME: A HISTORIC AND HIGHLY ORNAMENTAL STATE BARGE OF BAVARIA—THE "BUCENTAUR."
FROM A MODEL IN THE DEUTSCHE MUSEUM AT MUNICH



SHOWING THE OARS ARRANGED IN GROUPS OF THREE: A BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF A VENETIAN TRIREME.
FROM A MS. OF DA CANALE, AT THE MARCIANA LIBRARY, VENICE.
Reproduced from "The Navy of Venice," by Courtesy of the Publisher, Mr. John Murray.

A RACE; A WRECK; AND A RETURN.



OXFORD'S THIRTY-SIXTH VICTORY: THE FINISH OF THE BOAT-RACE—OXFORD WINS BY THREE-AND-A-HALF LENGTHS.

The University Boat-Race of last week resulted in a win for Oxford by three-and-a-half lengths. The time was 20 minutes 14 seconds. As far as Hammersmith the race was excellent: then Oxford had Cambridge at their mercy. Cambridge held out pluckily till the end, but could do nothing to decrease their opponents' lead. As the race was rowed in Holy Week there was neither official dinner nor entertainment to the crews after the event.—[PHOTOGRAPH BY TOPICAL.]



1. H.M.S. "PIONEER" TO THE RESCUE: THE WAR-SHIP PICKING UP THE PASSENGERS AND CREW OF THE WRECKED "WAIKARE."
2. WRECKED WHILE ON HER ANNUAL CRUISE TO THE FJORDS OF THE WEST COAST OF NEW ZEALAND: THE "WAIKARE" AFTER THE MISHAP IN DUSKY SOUND.
3. ABOUT TO IMITATE ROBINSON CRUSOE FOR THE TIME BEING: EMBARKING LADY PASSENGERS FOR RESOLUTION ISLAND.
4. A CHANGE AFTER THE COMFORTABLE BERTHS OF THE "WAIKARE": THE SLEEPING-CAMP OF THE WRECKED PASSENGERS.

AN UNFORTUNATE END TO A HOLIDAY TOUR: THE WRECK OF THE "WAIKARE" IN DUSKY SOUND.

The U.S.S. Company of New Zealand's steam-ship "Waikare" was wrecked in Dusky Sound, in January last, while on her annual cruise with tourists to the Fjords of the West Coast of New Zealand. As it so happened, Mr. Moodie, a member of a New Zealand firm of photographers, was aboard, and able to secure these excellent photographs.—[PHOTOGRAPHS BY MOODIE.]



BACK IN ENGLAND AFTER SEVENTEEN YEARS' SERVICE ABROAD: THE 2ND WELSH REGIMENT ARRIVES AT SOUTHAMPTON.

The 2nd Welsh Regiment reached England from the Cape the other day, after having been on service abroad for seventeen years. In the ranks of the returned regiment were only three of those who were in them in 1892. Most of the others who set out in that year have passed into the Reserve, having served their time and come home, to be replaced by "Rookies."

PHOTOGRAPH BY ILLUSTRATIONS BUREAU

NATURE IN MINIATURE: THE JAPANESE GARDEN.

DRAWING BY W. B. ROBINSON.

THE FAR EAST AT SHEPHERD'S BUSH:
THE ANGLO-JAPANESE EXHIBITION
AT THE WHITE CITY.

IN view of the fact that, at the Anglo-Japanese Exhibition at Shepherd's Bush this year, examples of Japanese horticultural art are to be prominent among the exhibits, it may not be out of place to mention some of the chief characteristics of the Japanese garden. It will be remembered, too, that her Majesty the Queen took a great interest in the progress of one of these gardens when she visited the grounds of the Exhibition a short time ago. Japanese gardening might perhaps be described as landscape-gardening in an actual as opposed to our conventional sense. The object seems to be to imitate nature on a small scale. The Japanese delight in little ponds and bridges, rocks and boulders, meandering paths and miniature mountains, while the summit of their horticultural ambition is reached if from the top of these little hills can be obtained a view of the real mountain, the sacred Fuji-Yama. If possible, they like to have a running stream in their gardens, with rustic bridges across it, and little cascades. So fond are they of grotesque-shaped stones and slabs of rock that these are often brought from long distances to be placed in a garden.



Other characteristic features of a Japanese garden are shrubs and dwarf trees, summer-houses and ornamental fences. Flowers and plants are usually grown in little clusters, or in quaintly shaped flower-pots. Among the diminutive trees that are frequently seen are dwarf plum-trees and dwarf pines. Before it blooms, a dwarf plum-tree looks like an old blackened stump or root, and the beautiful blossoms come without a sign of a green leaf. Some of the pines, even those forty or fifty years old, are not more than two feet high, and grow in flower-pots. The branches are trained into curious distorted shapes. Trees of larger size are also used. The summer-houses of Japan are very picturesque, with raised floors, and thatched and pointed roofs. Vines and other creepers are trained over them; they are sometimes open on one or two sides, while in the wall of another side there is a round window. They are placed where a good view can be obtained. Quaint stone lanterns and rustic seats are other objects which the Japanese are extremely fond of in their gardens, and even in the poorest quarters pretty effects are produced with quite small plots of ground.



1. SPECIALLY SENT TO THE EXHIBITION BY THE CITY OF TOKIO:
A WONDERFUL MODEL OF A JAPANESE GARDEN.

2. A DWARF LANDSCAPE-GARDEN: ONE OF THE JAPANESE GARDENS
TO BE SEEN AT THE ANGLO-JAPANESE EXHIBITION.

A most interesting feature of the forthcoming Anglo-Japanese Exhibition at the White City will be two Japanese Gardens, designed by the foremost artists in Japan, each covering about 100,000 square feet of land. In addition to these will be seen most interesting models of Japanese gardens. Two of these are being sent by the city of Tokio: each of them stands on a tray seven feet by twelve.

FROM THE WORLD'S SCRAP-BOOK.



STRENGTHENING THE NAVY'S HAND: THE NEW GOVERNMENT TORPEDO WORKS UNDER CONSTRUCTION IN CARDWELL BAY, GOUROCK.

The works will be opened in May, and will be staffed from Woolwich Arsenal. The torpedo trials will take place in Loch Long, a branch of the Firth of Clyde. Ben Lomond lies almost opposite the works. The photograph was taken from the flanks of the Lybe Hill, within a few hundred yards of the Golf Course.



Photo. Löhrich.

THE NEW PORT FOR VESSELS OF THE AUSTRIAN FLEET: SEBENICO, FAMOUS FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF MARASCHINO.

Sebenico, in Dalmatia, has had fame won for it, by its liqueur, Maraschino. It has many other claims to notice, however. Its cathedral, for instance, is said to be the finest sacred building in Dalmatia. It is the seat of a Greek and of a Latin bishop. The Bay of Sebenico is a well-sheltered basin, two-and-a-half miles long and a mile wide in its broadest part. It is connected with the sea by a 650-ft. wide strait.



Photo. Trampus.

THE HOME OF THE FOUNDER OF "YOUNG ITALY": THE HOUSE AT PISA IN WHICH MAZZINI DIED, WHICH IS TO BE DECLARED A NATIONAL MONUMENT

In this house at Pisa, Giuseppe Mazzini, the great Italian patriot and revolutionist, died on March 10, 1872, some two years after he had been captured in an insurrection in Palermo, and after he had been released by the general amnesty published by the Italian Government after the occupation of Rome.



Photo. Trampus.

BUILT TO HARMONISE WITH THE PANTHEON OF AGRIPPA: THE TOMB OF KING HUMBERT I. OF ITALY, BEGUN BY SACCONI AND FINISHED BY GUIDO GIRELLI.

It was obviously necessary that the new tomb should harmonise with the old building, and this gave the designers and constructors considerable difficulty. Especially hard was it to find marble similar to that used by the Romans for the Pantheon. The tomb has just been completed. The figures symbolise "Goodness" and "Munificence."



Photo. Delmus.

SAID TO HAVE BEEN SOLD FOR A FRANC BY THE EX-LIQUIDATOR DUEZ: "LA CHAPELLE DES REDEMPTORISTES."

many charges have been made against M. Duez, a former liquidator of the property of some of the religious orders in France, that it is impossible to give anything like a list of them in detail. It is interesting to note, however, that it is said that the accused official sold this chapel to a house-breaker for a franc.



Photo. Trampus.

IN A HOUSE THAT IS TO BECOME A NATIONAL MONUMENT: THE ROOM IN WHICH MAZZINI DIED, IN PISA.

As we have before noted, the Italian Government has decided that the house shall become a national monument. Mazzini, it may be remarked, was born at Genoa in 1805 (1808?). He founded the secret revolutionary society, "Young Italy," about 1832.



Advance Photo. Co.

WHERE "MRS. CAUDLE'S CURTAIN LECTURES" WERE WRITTEN: DOUGLAS JERROLD'S HOUSE, WHICH IS TO BE PULLED DOWN.

It may be said without exaggeration that Douglas Jerrold's greatest success was "Mrs. Caudle's Curtain Lectures," first republished from "Punch" (for which he wrote from the second number) in 1846. Jerrold was born in 1803; and died in 1857.

ART. MUSIC



To PLAY LUCY IN MR. LEWIS WALLER'S REVIVAL OF "THE RIVALS," AT THE LYRIC: MISS BEATRICE FERRAR.



"A PAINTER'S STUDIO" - END OF XVIITH CENTURY - From an old print.

THE DRAMA



To PLAY LYDIA LANGUISH IN MR. LEWIS WALLER'S REVIVAL OF "THE RIVALS," AT THE LYRIC: MISS KATE CUTLER.

ART NOTES.

THE interest of Show Sunday, which had been inclined to lapse of late, was this year revived by the enterprising and happy plan of Lady Knill. The ceremonious surroundings and servants, the civic tea-urns, the Lord Mayor's chain of office, and the portly pigeons, nodding their approval in the courtyard, gave a character and colour to her reception at the Guildhall that did not fail to compliment her artists and their five or six hundred friends. The Lady Mayoress charmingly undertook the personal appreciation of the majority of some two hundred pictures, many of which will receive scant courtesy at the hands of the Academy. The sculpture of Miss Landseer and the portraits by Mr. Leech did not fail to assert themselves in an atmosphere socially very gay, but artistically somewhat depressing.

Mr. Colvin, his staff, and the official frame-maker, have been very expeditious in arranging the drawings of the Salting Bequest in the British Museum. The Keeper has not as yet made a catalogue; but we take it that the brief labels indicate approximately his convictions as to the authorship of the various items, although in the pages of a catalogue there will be more elbow-room for the doubts and queries that must arise in certain cases. Of the drawings by Rembrandt, five or six are magnificent, their power casting ridicule not only upon the insipid class of seventeenth and eighteenth century Italian composition, always represented in such a collection, but upon efforts that in other company would have passed for fairly reasonable representations of men and things.

English, with Miss Brema in the title-role, and Miss Viola Tree as Eurydice. Miss Pearl Ladd will take the part of Amor, and a pupil of Miss Isadora Duncan, Margaret Morris by name, has been engaged to train the ballet, and arrange the dances. Miss Brema has

MUSIC.

ATTENTION has been called in these columns before now to the very interesting Sunderland-Thistle-ton concerts of Old Chamber Music. The concluding concert of the sixth series will be given at the Steinway Hall on Thursday week (April 14), in the evening, when sonatas by Bach and Locatelli, and concerti by Hebben, Boyce, and dall'A'bacho will be rendered. At the last performance, given in the middle of March, some music by Arne served not only to recall the gifted composer who had been born two hundred years before, but to emphasise the painstaking methods of Mr. Thistle-ton and Miss Sunderland, for the work selected was one of a set of seven sonatas by Arne discovered in the British Museum. Three have now been given at these concerts, and are of high interest. We may always hope to hear at a Thistle-ton-Sunderland concert music that none would like to see neglected, and invariably it is performed with fine taste and sure insight. The concert-givers are undertaking pioneers' work, and it is safe to say that a long time must pass before their labours receive adequate reward, but it is to be hoped that they will persevere, for theirs is a notable service to music.

Next Tuesday week Miss Marie Brema will give the first of a series of six matinees of Gluck's "Orfeo." The opera will be sung in

English, with Miss Brema in the title-role, and Miss Viola Tree as Eurydice. Miss Pearl Ladd will take the part of Amor, and a pupil of Miss Isadora Duncan, Margaret Morris by name, has been engaged to train the ballet, and arrange the dances. Miss Brema has



Photo, Dover Street Studios.

TO APPEAR IN HER ORIGINAL PART IN "TRELAUNY OF THE WELLS," AT THE REPERTORY THEATRE: MISS IRENE VANBRUGH.



Photo, Ellis and Watery.

TRELAUNY OF THE REPERTORY: MISS IRENE VANBRUGH AS ROSE TRELAUNY IN "TRELAUNY OF THE WELLS."

The "Girl Resting her Cheek on her Hand" sums up in a scramble of pen-strokes the greater part of Rembrandt's genius. It must have taken him about ten minutes thus to express himself—an undated ten minutes better spent than most of those that have galloped through the studios during the subsequent three centuries. An acquisition that will gladden Mr. Colvin no less is the "Copy of an Indian Drawing." The British Museum already possesses several of an extraordinarily interesting series, in which the Dutch master adds life, as he comprehended it, to the grave figures of the Eastern convention, as if he were a puppet-showman stirring into action marionettes of antique guise. He does his trick without disturbing the character of the originals: the joints are still stiff with unreality, but they move.

Many of the Salting drawings find their way to the Nation's portfolios only after long ownership in England. "The Martyrdom of a Saint," ascribed to Tintoretto, figured in Mr. Uldney's collection when it was engraved in the eighteenth century; Mantegna's fine "Design for a Fountain" is not new to the English student, and many other sheets came from Italy at the time when most Englishmen and every dilettante brought drawings from abroad.

The splendid "Portrait of an Englishwoman" by Holbein, two of the Venetian studies by Canaletto, in which the lines are as sparkling and as delicate as the perpendicular shafts in a glass of champagne, and the English water-colours, illogically sent to the Department of Prints and Drawings because they are called drawings and painted on paper, are splendid acquisitions.—E. M.



PARIS POLICE DOGS ON THE STAGE: THE HOLDING-UP OF AN APACHE.

At the Hippodrome, just now, Mlle. Clary is presenting Paris police dogs in a demonstration of their work. The "chien policier," as it is called in Paris, shows how it deals with the Apache in a most interesting manner; and illustrates also the fact that it has been trained not to take food from strangers, lest it be poisoned. It will be noted that, for safety, the stage Apache wears well-padded clothes, and takes care that his hands are shielded from attack.

selected and helped to train the chorus, which will number over fifty, and Miss Tita Brand is responsible for some of the grouping and the gestures. Herr Michael Balling has been engaged to conduct the carefully selected orchestra, and special attention has been paid to costume. In these circumstances, the production should have no small interest; perhaps it may arouse some of the enthusiasm that came when the opera was revived in the early 'nineties with the sisters Giulia and Sofia Ravogli as Orfeo and Eurydice, under the management of Signor Lago, at the Shaftesbury Theatre.

Herr Balling, to whom reference has been made, conducted the "Ring" performances at Bayreuth last summer, on Dr. Richter's recommendation, and has just given proof of his abilities nearer home. He has directed the performances of the "Ring" in English, given in the King's Theatre, Edinburgh, quite recently, under the auspices of Herr Denhof, who is to be congratulated upon his success in rousing the inhabitants of the British Athens to a state of high enthusiasm.

Mme. Agnes Nicholls sang the Brunnhilde music, surely the most trying in the world of opera. Mr. Francis MacLennan scored heavily in the rôles of Siegmund and Siegfried, Mr. Frederick Austin was the Gunther, and Mr. Robert Radford the Hunding. The Scottish Orchestra was engaged for the performances, which have created a very deep impression north of Tweed, and the great cost was covered by guarantees. We may look in future to see Wagner's work performed frequently in Scotland.

ORIGINS OF THE ENGLISH STAGE.—No. VII.

OUR FIRST ACTRESSES, IN THE DAYS OF CHARLES II.



WOMEN APPEAR ON THE ENGLISH STAGE FOR THE FIRST TIME: "OTHELLO," AS PRODUCED IN DECEMBER 1660.

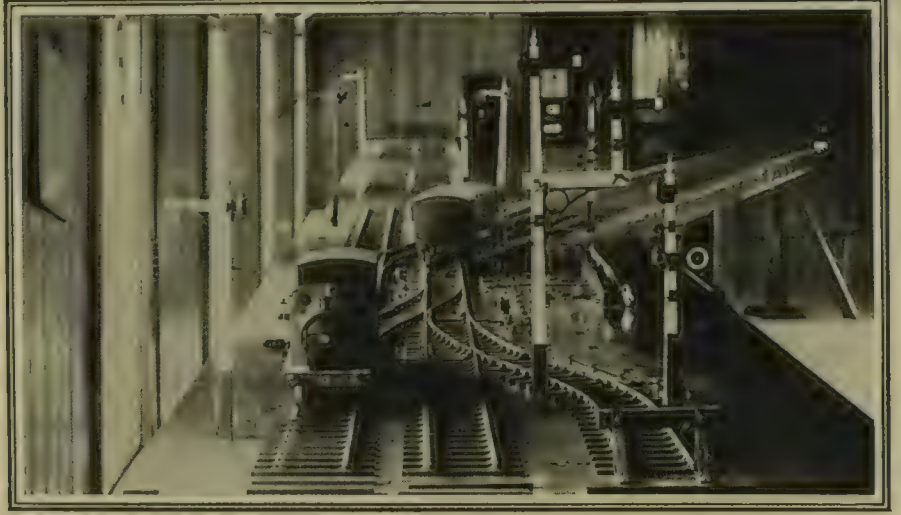
Throughout the reigns of Elizabeth and the first James and Charles, women's parts were played on our stage by boys, and the practice continued during the early months of the Restoration. Pepys' first visit to the theatre after the Restoration was paid in August 1660, when Fletcher's "Loyal Subject" was in the bill. Kynaston played the heroine, probably to Betterton's Archas, and was, according to the diarist, "the loveliest lady I ever saw in my life." It was in January 1661 that Pepys beheld for the first time women "come upon the stage." There is a tradition that Davenant was responsible for introducing actresses on to the boards. But we know from a certain prologue which has been preserved that Desdemona was the first part rendered by a woman, and as "Othello" was produced by Killigrew's company of "old" actors on December 8, 1660, this is probably the date of the first appearance of women on the English stage. The new system, as we have seen from Pepys' records, did not become general immediately. The night after the diarist saw "The Beggar's Bush" acted by women he witnessed a male representation of the heroine of "The Scornful Lady." In Killigrew's company were Ann and Rebecca Marshall, the notorious daughters of a clergyman; Pepys' beloved Mrs. Knipp; and Mrs. Hughes, Prince Rupert's mistress, who is generally credited with being the Desdemona of the 1660 revival of "Othello."—[DRAWN BY A. FORESTIER.]

MIRACLES OF MECHANISM: LESSONS AND EXPERIMENTS.



PREPARING THE SOLDIER FOR CIVIL LIFE: THE MODEL-RAILWAY ROOM IN WHICH MEN ARE TAUGHT THE USES OF RAILWAY SIGNALS AND THE WORKING OF POINTS.

It has long been recognised that it is not always an easy matter for the man who leaves the Army to get employment. A number of excellent efforts are made to help the retired "Tommy," notably that which takes the form of that most useful body, the Corps of Commissionaires. Men are being instructed also in railway-engine driving, and railway signalling, in motor-driving and construction, and in traction-engine driving.



A MINIATURE RAILWAY, SIGNALS, AND POINTS AS OBJECT-LESSONS, IN THE PERFECTLY EQUIPPED MODEL-RAILWAY ROOM IN WHICH SOLDIERS ARE INSTRUCTED.

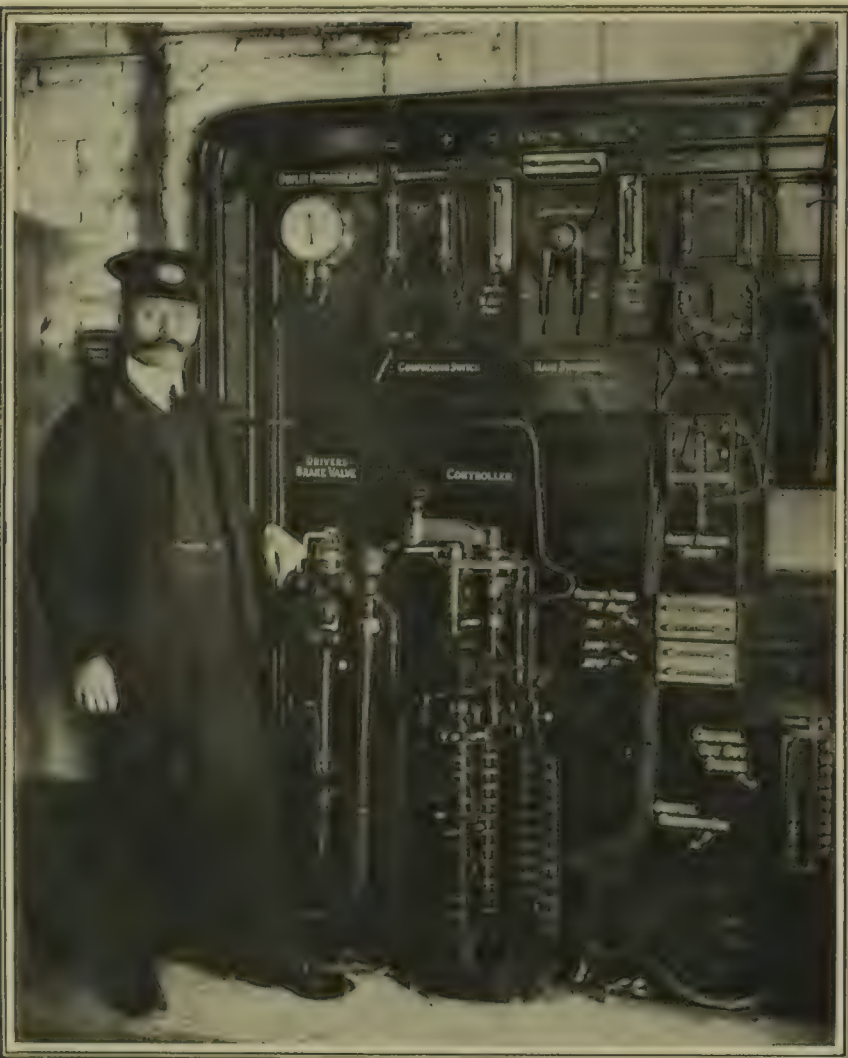


Photo. Clarke.

AN ELECTRIC TRAIN ON A BOARD: THE REMARKABLE DEVICE BY WHICH THE DISTRICT RAILWAY'S MOTOR-MEN ARE TAUGHT THEIR WORK.

The board is fitted with every lever, fuse, and other detail of an electric train, and matters are so arranged that the resistance offered by these levers, etc., is the same as that offered by them when fitted to a train. The motors, alone, do not appear on the board. They are represented by a cluster of lamps, which are lit by the power which, in practice, would drive the motors. Each electric train on the District Railway carries not only its regular driver, but a head guard who is a qualified driver.



Photo. Clarke and Hyde.

A WALKING "WIRELESS" STATION: MR. SHARMAN WITH HIS CURIOUS DEVICE FOR PICKING UP TELEGRAPHIC MESSAGES.

By means of this wireless apparatus, the invention of Mr. Sharman, of the British School of Telegraphy at Clapham, it is possible to transmit messages and to receive others from a distance, either by means of the Morse Code or through a telephone attachment. The apparatus is so light that it can be moved from place to place with the greatest of ease. If a microphone be attached to the reproducer of a gramophone and to the radiating circuit, music can be "caught" by anyone holding the portable receiver.



Photo. Half-tones.

WAR-VESSELS TO BE TESTED IN A LABORATORY: THE GREAT TANK THAT IS BEING CONSTRUCTED FOR THE TESTING OF MODEL BATTLE-SHIPS.

A great tank is being built at the National Physical Laboratory, that it may be possible to test, under better conditions than heretofore, model war-vessels of all sizes, and thus determine doubts as to points in construction. The tank will be 585 feet long and 34 feet wide.



MAKING IT EASY FOR THE TWELVE-TON BUCKETS OF THE AUTOMATIC ORE-UNLOADERS: THE NEW STYLE OF SHIP HOLD.

The old, square-cornered ship hold made it difficult for the twelve-ton buckets of the automatic ore-unloaders to reach each nook and corner. Hence the building of this curved ship hold, which means the abolition of a number of shovellers.



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LADIES' PAGE.

IT is pleasant to reflect that the Moderates on the L.C.C. have appointed Lady St. Helier an Alderman of the County of London, and have co-opted several other ladies to work on the Education Committee; while the Progressives, on their side, announced that they were equally prepared, if they had the opportunity, to nominate two women as Aldermen. The question has been raised whether these ladies should be called Aldermen or Alder-women. Surely the title of the office should remain always the same, without allusion to the irrelevant matter of the sex of its holder? It is one of the many drawbacks to women's position that the other half of humanity has in many languages usurped the title of the race as a sex-distinction; but nevertheless woman is Man, equally with her brother, for that is the name of the human family, and where "man" occurs as part of the compound word expressing an office, it seems to be equally appropriate to use it to designate in the office either of the two halves of "man," the human being. On this ground, "Madam Chairman" never seems to me inappropriate to use as the formula of address to a lady presiding over a public meeting; but it is now pretty well established that the title then to be used shall be "Madam President." On the London School Board, however, where ladies were sometimes elected to preside over the standing or special committees, they were always, and, as I think, properly, styled on the Paper of Business and addressed as "the Chairman" of such a committee.

Sea air is an old prescription, and the atmosphere by the briny waves has undoubtedly certain special qualities that are tonic and beneficial. But the doctors of earlier days, when they sent their patients to the seaside, did not rely solely upon the air; they used to prescribe regular draughts of the sea, to be taken at intervals, exactly as one partakes of the equally nauseous waters at a Continental spa. The sea-water remedy had a special reputation as what medical men call an "alterative," and it seems that glandular swellings and scrofula in all its forms obtained great benefit from swallowing some tablespoonfuls of sea-water thrice a day. Possibly the advantage of a stay at the seaside even now comes really from the involuntary gulps of the remedial, highly chemicalised fluid in the course of the daily swim.

Well, though it has been long out of fashion here, a certain use of sea-water as medicine has been continuously made by the Continental doctors. But patients so loathe the draught when unsweetened by the excitement of a "dip" that two French analysts have been busy trying to ascertain how the precious fluid can be more agreeably administered, and they find the desired method in oysters. But they must be eaten fresh from prolonged immersion in sea-water. When the oysters have travelled and been marketed, they have parted with much of their fluid; and in addition to that, before being put on sale, very often they are fed up on oatmeal, and laid in fresh salted water, on purpose to get rid of the harsh taste of the sea, and in various ways come in a sophisticated

condition to table. Indeed, anybody who has tasted oysters just drawn out fresh from sea-water—as, for instance, I have done at Whitstable, drawn up in a net direct from the sea-ponds in which the bivalves are penned—knows that the flavour is quite different from that of the town supply. It is far stronger, more oyster, so to speak, yet saltier and harsher. A gourmet usually does not like it so well as the taste of the educated, tamed, "cleansed" oyster, as it is served in town. But chemical analysis proves that it is the oyster still wild, full of his native element, that is so beneficial to the health.

It is really curious that tradition so often proves to be founded upon a scientific basis. Oysters were the usual commencing dish of dinner in past days: one dozen was the quantity usually served as an appetiser and to arouse digestion; and oysters always had a reputation as a nourishing and reviving dish, and one specially good for invalids, beyond what a mere analysis of their nutritive elements seemed to justify. But now, you see, the latest analysts have thought of regarding the matter in a different light, and they prove that the benefit was real, not imaginary, but that it depended upon the salts in the sea-water, which the oyster conveyed agreeably to the diner's or the convalescent's system. The importance of preserving the juice or liquor that is in the shell when opened is apparent too. The new analysis of Messrs. Carles and Laguet shows that half-a-dozen oysters that have been soaking for some days in their native element, eaten direct from the tub of sea-water or the ocean-bed, will contain the appropriate dose of sea constituents; and this number so prepared is specially advised to begin each meal with as a cure for indigestion. The flow of gastric juice is increased, and all food is better digested, in addition to the absorption of the good qualities of the oysters themselves. Is it not a nice prescription?

Shot materials are the rage, and delightful to the eye. Shot Ninon-de-soie is particularly gracious, so diaphanous, and taking such charming shadings. These are often very rich in colour, such as Burgundy-red shot with sunset pink, and purple with sky blue. Three shades are not uncommon; green, silver, and pink is a lovely combination, for instance. These exquisite materials are used chiefly for draping over satin gowns in parts; as a tunic at most, but perhaps only over a portion of the corsage, and to form the sleeves and a belt or a sash with ends. Shot silks, however, are to be used for making complete afternoon gowns. Printed Ninons are also effective, the old Paisley pine-pattern being first favourite. Pale-toned satins are used for evening wear entirely veiled with silk Ninon in some colour that gives a different effect over the under-gown from that of either material alone. Thus, a heliotrope satin completely draped with periwinkle blue Ninon, an excellent combination, produces a sort of shimmering blue effect that cannot be obtained in another way. Embroideries in beads and silks that match or harmonise are placed on such gowns. FILOMENA.



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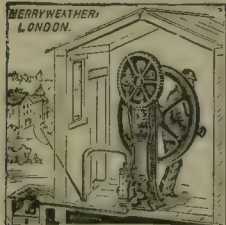
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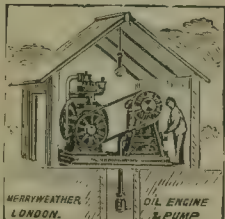
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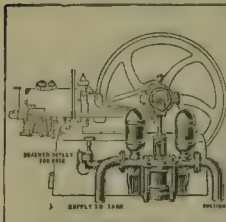
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THE CHRONICLE OF THE CAR.

FEW critics of the late Aero Show have considered the aeroplane motors as they are likely to affect automobilism. To some extent our motor-designers appeared to have rested on their oars in the matter of further weight-reduction of car-engines. They have been content to pursue increased power with an ever-increasing reduction of cylinder capacity. It will, of course, be said that, after all, that is weight-reduction in comparison with horse-powers of the past; but I do not think our car-engine people should stop here. Much of an exemplary character has been effected by the designers of aeroplane motors, albeit those in which weight per horse-power has been most reduced have very largely partaken of the character of freaks. Still, that reflection does not apply to all: take, for instance, the N.E.C. (New Engine Company) two-cycle motor, which, originally produced for aviation, should most certainly make a most desirable automobile engine.

Really, it would be impossible to over-praise the road administration of the County of Kent, as managed by Mr. Maybury, the Kent County Surveyor. All motorists whose wanderings have taken them to Margate, Ramsgate, Deal, Dover, or Folkestone during the past year will rejoice to learn that, recognising the large number of money-spending visitors attracted to the county by the good, motorable roads, it is now proposed to keep the roads in the best possible condition for that class of traffic. What an object-lesson for the motor-harassing counties of Surrey and Sussex!

For cars under, say, 25 cwt. or 23 cwt., I am not in favour of detachable rims or detachable wheels, on account of the extra weight. Well may the chassis-manufacturers ask the utility of all their pains and cost to come at weight-reduction, if so soon as the fine engineering



THE PIONEER OF THE THERMOS FLASK: MR. A. E. GUTMANN IN HIS CAR.

Mr. A. E. Gutmann was on a visit to Berlin when the idea of the Thermos Flask happened to come under his notice. Realising its commercial possibilities, he acquired it, and on his return to England arranged with several West End jewellers to place it on the market. The success was instantaneous, and the orders so numerous that the business was turned into a company. Besides the flasks, of which there is now a cheaper kind, there are to be had the Thermotot Jar, for keeping food hot, and a Thermos hot-water can and jug.

product has left their hands it is loaded up with all sorts of hefty notions like a three-ton lorry. It is well that inventive genius has been active in this direction; for some time past we have had the very popular Stepney wheel, and now we are met with the Hall spare-wheel, or spare-rim, as it more properly should be called, which is lighter and certainly cheaper. It simply takes the form of an ordinary rim, carrying, of course, a properly inflated tyre, the rim having attached to its under-face three specially formed brackets, which enable it to be most quickly and effectively clipped to the rim on the wheel by a similar number of simple clipping-pieces. In an R.A.C. certificated trial a Hall rim and tyre was properly attached in 1 min. 55 sec., without soiling hands or clothes or deflating the tyre on the car-wheel. It is claimed, too, that it can be fitted without using a jack.

In order to attend the various Washington celebrations, President Taft made use of a grand 45-h.p. six-cylinder British-built Napier, and was actually photographed in that car. Moreover, the car ran on Rudge-Whitworth detachable wheels. One wonders when the President will have his *mauvais quart d'heure* with the American automobile interest. But what's done can't be undone, and perhaps *avoids* was at the bottom of it. President Taft wanted to feel safe.

I recommend the purchaser of a car, who is taking thought for his outfit, to write Messrs. A. W. Gamage, Ltd., of Holborn, for a copy of a most interestingly compiled and illustrated work entitled "Everything for the Motorist." While I feel sure he will bless me for the tip, he may yet remain to curse, by reason of the seductions of the fascinatingly alluring accessories set out in this production. One comes across things which one really cannot do without, hence —



A WINGED CREATURE LED CAPTIVE BY A CREATURE OF EARTH: AN AEROPLANE TOWED THROUGH LONDON BY A MOTOR-CAR.

This aeroplane, belonging to a British aviator, Mr. Lane, was shown at the recent Aero Exhibition at Olympia. It is here seen passing the Albert Gate, Hyde Park, on its way from Olympia to Sheppey Island for its trial, towed ignominiously by a motor-car.

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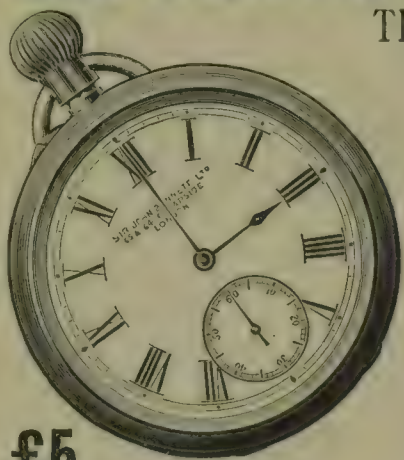
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Considering that the Car weighed 34 cwt. and some very rough roads were encountered on several of my tours I consider that the tyres have worn wonderfully well.

Yours faithfully,
E. N. HODGKINSON.

ON A 14/18-H.P. "ALLDAYS"

February 22, 1910.

Respecting the 810 x 100 m/m three-ribbed tyres used on my car, I have run this set of tyres for over twelve months on my 14/18-h.p. Alldays car, having covered about 6,500 miles, and find they are still good for some distance yet. I have been timed to cover a mile on a level road at the rate of 52 m.p.h., and I consider the tyres are very fast, and most suitable for a car of the above h.p.

Yours faithfully,
S. DOWNING.

ON A 26-H.P. "METALLURGIQUE"

February 22, 1910.

The Tyres furnished me in November last for my 26-h.p. Metallurgique have given excellent satisfaction. One ran 3300 miles and another 4200 miles, the first 1500 miles was in Liverpool and vicinity, and the balance in France. My car, touring, weighed, when loaded, three tons, and the average speed in France, outside the villages, was over 40 miles an hour, and on a good many stretches of road we made 55 miles an hour.

I expect to send you these two tyres to be re-treaded on my return.

Very truly yours,
E. E. BUCKLETON.

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THE PLAYHOUSES.

SIGNOR GRASSO'S OTHELLO, AT THE LYRIC

AFTER all, it seems to need the Southern temperament to do anything like justice to the character and emotions of Othello; and Italy, which has already given us one great Othello in Salvini, has found us another in the leader of the Sicilian players, Signor Grasso. There was really no necessity for all those preliminary apologies of Grasso's for essaying the Shakspearian rôle; he furnished on Tuesday night the completest justification for his audacity, carrying us by storm from the third act onwards in a very whirlwind of passion and animal ferocity. Here was no mere fervent declamation or stippling of effects, but feeling of an obvious sincerity, feeling at white heat, feeling that was ready to pass with lightning quickness into action, feeling that, with occasional rise and fall, swept like a flood-tide, irresistible. Next to the emotional vehemence of the performance its most noteworthy feature is its realism—a realism that is sometimes naïve—sometimes almost repulsive, but is throughout curiously impressive. This Othello as he hurls Iago to the ground stamps on him in Salvini's manner, and then masters himself by a supreme effort. In his apoplectic fit he kicks the ground convulsively. He crawls Sicilian-wise up to the villain in the last act before delivering his thrust. After suffocating Desdemona he wipes blood from his hand on to his robe. In killing himself he uses a dagger and cuts his throat, then he gurgles horribly as he drags himself to Desdemona's bed and finally dies after something like a somersault. With all this realism there is a grand nobility—and even tenderness—about Grasso's rendering. His Moor—never strictly amorous—fondles Desdemona's hair in the Senate scene, and shows her at the meeting in Cyprus a respectful adoration. His very rage of murder alternates with gentle affection, and the strangling is done behind the bed-curtains. There are, of course, touches—apart from those of the grimmer sort of naturalism—which remind us that Signor Grasso has been much occupied with peasant studies, but there is a dignity about his Othello befitting the Moor's station as well as

his nature, and the player exhibits in this part a wonderful and unexpected restraint, as marked in its way as his fury of passion when once let loose. His Desdemona, Signora Bragaglia, somewhat less than gay in the comedy passages, is superbly emotional in the heroine's

"THE WHIP" REVIVED AT DRURY LANE.

Sport, as cultivated in the most sporting of counties, and crime, ranging from the forgery of a marriage-certificate to a plot to bring about a railway collision—these, it will be remembered, are the topics of that popular Drury Lane play, "The Whip," and they are handled by the joint authors, Messrs. Raleigh and Hamilton, with such broad effectiveness and with such an eye to situation and drama that it is not to be wondered at that their piece, withdrawn as it was in the height of its success, should, now that the pantomime has had its run, be given the chance of securing a fresh lease of public favour. There is every reason to imagine that Mr. Arthur Collins will find box-office results justify the experiment of its revival, for the melodrama has one of the most telling stories of its series, it contains in its railway sensation and in its hunt-breakfast and horse-race scenes triumphs of spectacle worthy of the best traditions of the theatre, and it enjoys the advantage of a cast which is virtually identical with that of the first-night performance. The genial humour of Miss Fanny Brough, the girlish charm of Miss Jessie Bateman, the pathos of young Miss Madge Fabian, Messrs. Cyril Keightley and Basil Gill's nicely contrasted studies in villainy, and the broad comicalities of Mr. George Barrett are still of great service to "The Whip," which was received last Saturday night with a fervour that was not bettered at the play's première.

THE SHAKESPEARE FESTIVAL AT HIS MAJESTY'S.

Year by year Sir Herbert Tree extends the range of his Shakespearean Festival at His Majesty's, and this year his season will be one of four weeks, and will be specially interesting if only because of the loyalty with which his brother-managers and fellow-actors have rallied to his assistance and resolved to do their best in honour of the poet. Once more Sir Herbert has begun his festival with a revival of "The Merry Wives of Windsor," and once more he is privileged to enjoy the co-operation of Ellen Terry. The presence of this most famous of living Shakespearean actresses in the cast of the comedy is invaluable if only because she gives the right key and pace to the revival

(Continued overleaf.)



THE HOPE AND PRIDE OF HOLLAND: PRINCESS JULIANA OF THE NETHERLANDS OUT DRIVING.

Photo. Löhrich.

death-scene. The Iago is quite stagey and obvious, and makes little of a foil to Grasso's magnificent Othello.

resses in the cast of the comedy is invaluable if only because she gives the right key and pace to the revival

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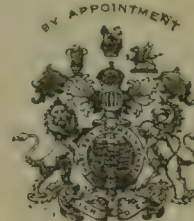
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and makes of the play as Mistress Page, what it ought to be, a wild, madcap frolic. Ellen Terry seems to defy the assault of time, and to be as full of mirth and jollity and high spirits to-day as when, years ago now, she first assured us as Beatrice that a star danced at her birth. Her lively portraiture of Mrs. Page and the ripe and fruity humour of the actor-manager's Falstaff are enough of themselves to ensure full houses during the fortnight's run of "The Merry Wives," which is to carry us halfway through the Shakespearean Festival. But there are other performances which merit mention—Mr. Ainley's Master Fenton, Mr. Lyn Harding's Master Ford, and, last and not least, Lady Tree's skittish Mistress Ford. Now that we have lost the daughter—as far as the stage is concerned—it is a pleasure to see the wife of Sir Herbert again a member of his company.

Full of information, conveniently arranged and well printed, "The Official Year-Book of the Church of England" is a book of reference that should be of the utmost value both to the clergy themselves and to all who are brought into touch with them, whether officially, or in business, or in social work. The book is published by the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, Northumberland Avenue, and is in its twenty-eighth year of issue. It contains over six hundred pages of closely analysed and tabulated particulars on every aspect of Church work in all parts of the world.

Elstow (near Bedford), the birthplace of John Bunyan, has long been a place of pilgrimage through the fame of him who wrote "The Pilgrim's Progress." It is now proposed to erect there, on a site given by Mr. Samuel Whitbread, a hall, to be known as the "Bunyan Memorial Hall." The cost will be from £1500 to £1800. Over £1000 has already been raised, and of this sum the little congregation at Elstow itself has contributed through its own efforts £165. Men of all nations have been laid under the spell of Bunyan's wonderful allegory, and many will, doubtless, desire to share in this memorial. As the promoters aptly put it, "The congregation at Elstow has the right to plead, 'If we have sown unto you spiritual things, is it a great matter that we should reap your temporal things?'" Elstow gave Bunyan to the world; let those who are his literary and spiritual debtors take some share in establishing in his native place a beautiful and dignified home for the work of the Church to which he ministered, and of the Gospel for whose sake he went to the prison where he dreamed an unforgettable dream. Subscriptions may be sent to the Rev. W. Charter Piggott, Bunyan Meeting, Bedford.

CHESS.

T. J. CORRESPONDENTS.—Communications for this department should be addressed to the Chess Editor, Milford Lane, Strand, W.C.

HEREWARD.—Your two-mover yields to 1. Kt to Q 2nd, and, as regards your own solution, we do not see a mate if 1. P moves.

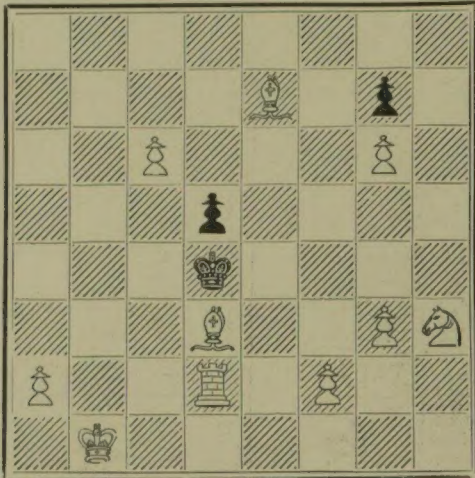
D. L. BANERJEE (Calcutta).—Your question could scarcely be answered—at least, we should put ourselves in a hornet's nest if we attempted it.

T. K. DOUGLAS (Scone).—As the problem was published, the solution you send—1. B to Q 3rd—is quite right; but it was not what the author intended.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 3429 received D. L. B. (Calcutta) and J. T. (Trinidad); of No. 3430 from C. A. M. (Penang) and J. T.; of No. 3433 from Eugene Henry (Lewisham) and F. Hanstein (Natal); of No. 3434 from F. Hanstein, J. Isaacson (Liverpool), Eugene Henry, and J. B. Camara (Madeira); of No. 3435 from H. Grasset Baldwin (Rome), A. W. Hamilton Gell (Exeter), J. Isaacson, W. C. D. Smith (Northampton), J. W. Atkinson Wood (Manchester), J. F. Adamson (Glasgow), Major Buckley (Instow), J. Simpson (Edinburgh), L. Schlu (Vienna), P. C. Littlejohn (Rugby), T. Roberts (Hackney), W. L. (Marple), Captain Challice (Great Yarmouth), F. R. Gittins (Small Heath), Eugene Henry, J. W. Haynes (Winton), and G. Lane (Winchester).

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 3436 received from E. R. Brown (Warrington), C. Barretto (Madrid), J. F. G. Pietersen (Kingswinford), R. Worries (Canterbury), J. A. S. Hanbury (Birmingham), A. W. Hamilton Gell (Exeter), J. Cohn (Berlin), J. Isaacson, G. Stillingfleet Johnson (Cobham), A. G. Beadell (Winchelsea), Sorrento, W. C. D. Smith, Major Buckley, G. Bakker (Rotterdam), J. W. Atkinson Wood, Loudon McAdam (Southsea), W. H. Gundry (Exeter), Hereward, Julia Short (Exeter), C. J. Fisher (Eve), E. J. Winter-Wood, G. W. Moir (East Sheen), H. S. Brandreth (Nice), Mark Dawson (Horsforth), T. Turner (Brixton), J. Green (Boulogne), W. Enoch (Leominster), W. Winter (Medstead), L. Schlu, J. C. Starthorne (Lanark), R. C. Widdcombe (Saltash), Florence Wood (Wolverhampton), J. Baker (Richmond), Albert Wolff (Sutton), and T. Roberts.

PROBLEM No. 3438.—By EUGENE HENRY.
BLACK.



WHITE.
White to play, and mate in three moves.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 3435.—By A. G. BEADELL.

WHITE.
1. R to Kt 5th
2. R to R 5th
3. R mates
BLACK.
K to K 5th
K moves

CHESS BY CABLE.

Game played in the International Match between Messrs. H. E. ATKINS (Great Britain) and J. F. BARRY (America).

(French Defence.)

WHITE (Mr. A.)	BLACK (Mr. B.)	WHITE (Mr. A.)	BLACK (Mr. B.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 3rd	17. Kt takes Kt	P takes Kt
2. P to Q 4th	P to Q 4th	18. Castles K R	Kt to Kt 3rd
3. Kt to Q B 3rd	Kt to K B 3rd	19. K R to K sq	B to Q 2nd
4. B to K Kt 5th	B to K 2nd	20. Q to B 3rd	R to K sq
5. P to K 5th	K Kt to Q 2nd	21. Kt to Q 2nd	Q to B sq
6. B takes B	Q takes B	22. P to Q R 4th	Kt to K 2nd
7. Kt to Kt 5th	K to Q sq	23. P to R 5th	P to Kt 4th
8. P to Q B 3rd	P to K B 3rd	24. Kt to Kt 3rd	
9. P takes P	P takes P		

Little is gained by thus opening the Knight's file, for the Rook, as Black's development elsewhere is so backward that there is never the slightest chance of a counter-attack.

10. Q to Q 2nd
11. Kt to Q R 3rd
12. Kt to B 3rd
13. P to K Kt 3rd
14. B to Kt 2nd
15. P to B 4th
16. Kt takes P

It is difficult to believe there is nothing better than this; but Black has so curiously

cramped himself that it seems at least as good as anything available.
Bringing the Knight into action with deadly effect. It is worth studying with what quiet force White has conducted his game, and how strikingly it ends in the same key.

25. B takes Kt
26. R takes R (ch)
27. Kt to B 5th
28. R to K sq
29. Q to K 3rd
30. Q to B 4th (ch)

We regret to find that in our issue of March 26 we wrongly stated the name of the photographer of the Cambridge crew in their boat. The photograph was by the Sport and General Company, not by the L.N.A.

Reinforced Rubber sounds new, and it is so, being, as its name implies, a strengthened rubber. It possesses great wearing capabilities both as regards frictional or tensile strength. Boots soled with the material will, in the opinion of a leading boot-manufacturer who has thoroughly tested the article, outwear three leather soles, yet the process of reinforcing rubber reduces the cost of producing manufactured rubber. Reinforced Rubber can be adapted to endless uses, and seems to have a big future before it.

Messrs. Cadbury Brothers, Ltd., of Bournville, have just held the fourth annual meeting of the Pension Scheme for their male employees. The number of members is now about two thousand. The fund amounts to £106,000, which includes £55,000 paid by the company as a special donation. They are now paying another £5000 towards it. The fund is all invested in securities outside the company's business. The contributions of members and company are about £14,000 per annum, the proportion paid by the company being slightly in excess of that paid by members. The scheme was adopted on the highest actuarial advice.

ECZEMA KILLED SLEEP.

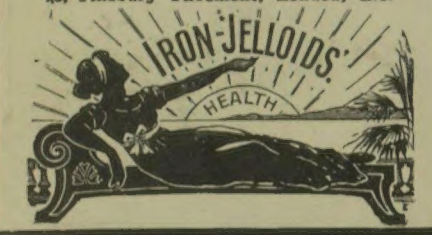
"Fifteen years ago little spots and pimples broke out on my hands and arms, which irritated me very much, caused much agony, and gradually got worse. I attended a hospital in Belfast, but after wasting many weeks under the influence of doctors, I found the eczema to be gradually getting worse. For nights I was unable to obtain any sleep, and so bad did it become that I was unable to work for weeks. I next attended a skin hospital, and I was told by a doctor there that I was incurable. I was then under another hospital, also other doctors in different parts of Lancashire and Yorkshire, and lately in London, but all were in vain. Among the ointments which I used may be mentioned —, which did me no good whatever. The pimples gradually got thicker, and my arms became inflamed.

"I was advised to try Cuticura. I ordered a set of Cuticura Soap, Cuticura Ointment, and Cuticura Resolvent Pills, and after using the set I was greatly relieved from the irritation. Under Cuticura's wonderful influence my hands and arms got clear, and I am now free from that itching eczema. — Charles George, 82, Alvey Street, Walworth, London, S.E., Jan. 26 and Feb. 8, 1909."—Adv't.

A 'PERFECTLY DELIGHTFUL' SPRING TONIC

to take is the dainty Tonic, Pick-me-up, and certain cure for Anemia, IRON 'JELLOIDS.' A delightful restorative, suitable for all, thoroughly reliable and inexpensive. Send a postcard for a FREE SAMPLE, and a Treatise on "Anemia," by Dr. Andrew Wilson, to

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RESTORES Grey or White Hair to its ORIGINAL COLOUR.

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The BEST TONIC
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for all cases of
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She was a very delicate child before she
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is surprised at the great change in her.
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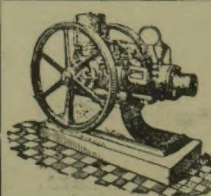


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The special virtues of THIS TRUE UNFAILING SPECIFIC for the Cure of GOUT and RHEUMATISM, with a CURATIVE Record of over half a century, completely master the disease.

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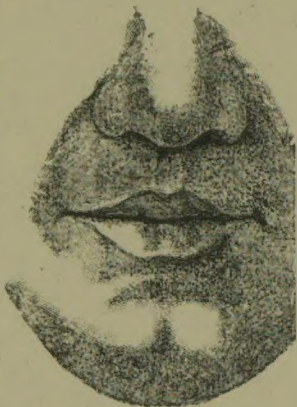
You can See the Difference made by Antexema

ECZEMA AND EVERY SKIN ILLNESS SPEEDILY CURED
SKIN SUFFERERS SHOULD USE ANTEXEMA

YOU cannot look at the two illustrations without realising the extraordinary contrast. In the one picture you see the face of a skin sufferer who is disfigured, humiliated, and worried by skin illness, and, in the other, the same face is seen clear, spotless and unblemished. This wonderful transformation has been worked by Antexema, and it will do as much for you if you use it.

Nothing so detracts from the appearance as redness or roughness of the skin, pimples or blackheads on the face, or a bad complexion. Antexema is not offered to the public as a skin beautifier, though on this ground alone it ranks very high, and innumerable men and women whose skin was disfigured have now a clear skin owing to its use. Antexema does not plaster over or cover up skin blemishes as so-called beautifiers do, but completely removes the disfigurement, and, by rendering the skin healthy, restores to you the beautiful complexion with which nature endowed you.

Go and look at your Mirror and see whether your skin is healthy. If it looks red, rough, cracked or chafed, or if you have a rash, eruption, an angry red spot, or a breaking-out upon it, this is clear proof it is unhealthy, and that you should apply Antexema immediately. You



BEFORE USING ANTEXEMA

will thus obtain instant relief, and the progress of your skin affection will at once stop, and you will start on the road to perfect skin health.

If you are tortured so badly by skin illness that your days are misery and your nights sleepless, the first application of Antexema will instantly stop the irritation, smarting, and burning inflammation, you will be able to sleep comfortably, you will wake refreshed, and soon be thoroughly cured.

Facts about Antexema

Antexema is a cooling, soothing, healing, creamy liquid, which, when gently applied to the sore, cracked, inflamed or broken skin, dries at once, and thus becomes invisible. It forms an airtight covering to the affected part, prevents dust, grit, or disease-germs from getting in, causes new and healthy skin to form, and soon effects a complete cure.

Please note the fact that Antexema is a doctor's remedy. It is not a quack nostrum, but a thoroughly scientific preparation, made from a carefully tested formula under scientific supervision. This is one of the reasons Antexema is so marvellously successful and effects thorough and permanent cures in cases which have resisted every other treatment, and doctors and specialists have failed to remove the trouble.

Antexema is a genuine cure for every form of skin illness, with a record of tens of thousands of cures standing to its credit. Time proves all things, and every year has added to the reputation of Antexema. Innumerable grateful letters have been received from former sufferers who have been

cured of blackheads, eczema—both dry, weeping, scaly, acute, and chronic, bad legs, ringworm, pimples, barber's rash, psoriasis, nettlerash, and every other variety of skin illness. No skin trouble can resist the healing influence of Antexema. It cures every skin complaint, from the slightest to the most serious and advanced. Antexema cures babies' skin ailments just as thoroughly as it cures those of adults who have been tormented by skin illness for years. The most painful and disfiguring skin affections arise from small beginnings. A little red spot, slight soreness, an in-



AFTER USING ANTEXEMA

flamed pimple, intolerable itching, or something similar is always the first sign that your skin is unhealthy. Adopt Antexema treatment at this stage and you will nip the trouble in the bud. Neglect, however, will

mean that the trouble will spread and become chronic, and you will thus have to suffer a great deal of discomfort and disfigurement as the price of your neglect.

There is no difficulty about getting Antexema. Every chemist, pharmacist and store, including Boots, Taylor's and all cash chemists, supply Antexema in regular shilling bottles. With every bottle of Antexema is enclosed a copy of the useful family handbook, "Skin Troubles," full of valuable information. Also obtainable everywhere in Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, India, and every British Dominion.

"Antexema"
CURES EVERY SKIN ILLNESS

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For Searches and Authentic Information respecting

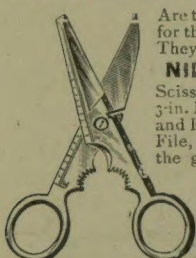
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ROWLAND'S FOR THE SKIN KALYDOR

known for nearly a century as the most soothing, healing, refreshing and emollient milk for the skin ever produced: it prevents and removes Freckles, Tan, Pimples, Spots, Redness, and Roughness of the Skin, soothes and heals irritation, cutaneous eruptions more effectually than any other preparation, and imparts a matchless beauty to the complexion unobtainable by any other means. Warranted harmless. Bottles 2s. 3d., 4s. 6d., and 8s. 6d. Sold by stores, chemists, and Rowlands, 67, Hatton Garden, London.

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Sir Morell Mackenzie,
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Miss Emily Faithful,

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and many other persons of distinction have testified to the remarkable efficacy of

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Prescribed by the Medical Faculty throughout the world. It is used as an inhalation and without any after bad effects.
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No substitute of any kind can take the place of Southalls' Sanitary Towels,

equal their great absorbency and highly antiseptic qualities, or give the same convenience and comfort. An absolute necessity to safeguard health, at less than the cost of washing.

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WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

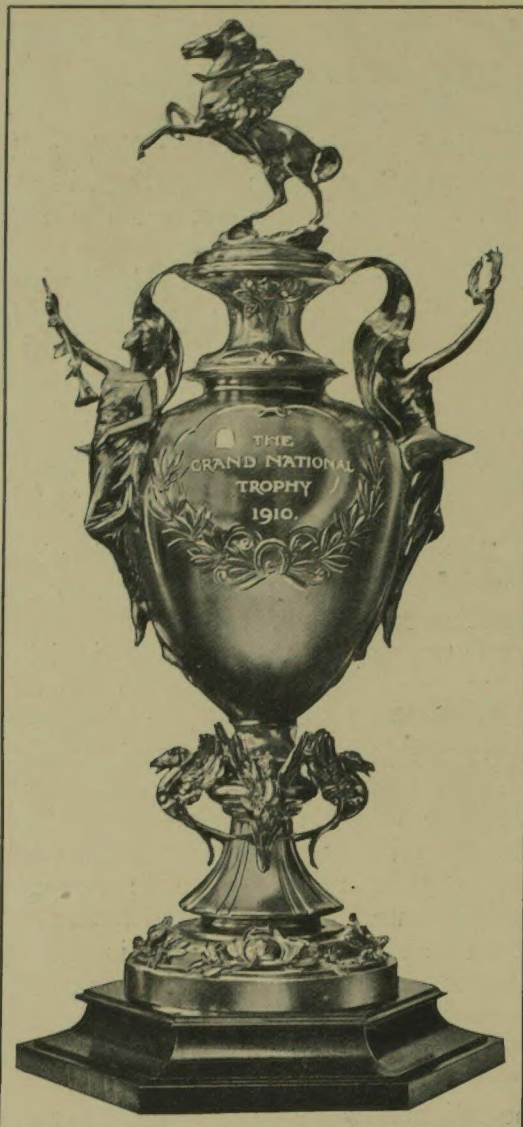
THE will (dated Oct. 29, 1903) of MR. CHARLES EDWARD LAMBERT, of The Manor House, Effingham, of Messrs. Lambert and Butler, tobacco-manufacturers, who died on Feb. 25, has been proved, and the value of the estate sworn at £659,193. The testator gives £3000 and the use of his residence to his wife; £3000 to his nephew, Herbert A. R. Snow; £200 each to the executors; and £500 to the Tobacco Trades Benevolent Association. The residue is to be held, in trust, to pay one half of the income thereof to his wife during widowhood, or an annuity of £1000 should she again marry, and subject thereto for his seven children.

The will of MR. WALTER LAZENBY, of Castlebar, Sydenham Hill, head of Lazenby and Co., sauce and pickle manufacturers, who died on Feb. 17, has been proved by his widow, and sons Charles Lazenby and William Henry Lazenby, the value of the property being £377,480. The testator bequeaths £75,000 to his wife for life, and then for his daughters; £25,000 each to his sons Howard and Edgar; £18,000 and certain securities to his son William Henry; £3000 to Mrs. Lazenby; 2500 shares in Lazenby and Co. to his wife for life, with remainder to his sons Charles and Frank; 1500 preference shares in trust for each of his daughters—Maud, Marian, Beatrice, and Constance; 500 preference shares to his daughter Florence; and the residue to his wife for life, and on her decease as to three fourths to his sons and one fourth to his daughters.

The will (dated Feb. 11, 1907) of MRS. ELIZABETH COOPER, of 3, Champion Hill, Denmark Hill, has been proved by John Hampton Hale, the value of the property amounting to £131,970. The testatrix bequeaths £20,000 to her executor; £5000 to William Bristow; £1000 each to the London Hospital, Guy's Hospital, Charing Cross Hospital, the Royal Dental Hospital, and the Hospital and Home for Incurables, Streatham; legacies to servants; and the residue in trust for her brother-in-law George Cooper for life, and then as to one half for his son Eric, and the other as he may appoint.

The will and codicil of MR. THOMAS SMITH, of The Grove, Bramley, and Rodley, Yorkshire, have been proved by his widow and sons, William Stead and Hainsworth Crossley, the value of the property being £194,889. The testator gives the Steam Crane Works, with the capital, goodwill, plant, etc., £5000, and other lands and premises to his three sons Frederick Hardcastle, Walter Tom, and George Edward; £500 a year and the use of his residence to Mrs. Smith; legacies to executors; and the residue, in trust, for his daughters.

The will of MISS EMMA BRANDRETH, of Devon Lawn, Wimbledon Park, has now been proved, and the value of the property sworn at £71,780. She bequeaths £1000 to King Edward's Hospital Fund; £500 each to the Royal London Ophthalmic Hospital, the Queen Victoria Clergy Fund and the National Refuges for Homeless and Destitute Children; £250 each to Guy's Hospital, the Middlesex Hospital, the Royal Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb, the East



A FAMOUS STEEPLE-CHASING TROPHY: THE CUP FOR THE 1910 GRAND NATIONAL.

The cup is of silver, richly gilt. On the cover is a model of Youth on a winged horse, representing Achievement, while of the two figures forming the handles one is Fame, with a trumpet; the other, holding a laurel wreath, typifies Victory. The trophy was designed and made, as usual, by Messrs. Elkington, of Liverpool, London, Birmingham, Manchester, and Newcastle-on-Tyne.

London Hospital for Children, the London Orphan Asylum, the Poplar Hospital for Accidents, the Royal Sea Bathing Hospital (Margate), the Curates' Augmentation Fund, the Cheyne Hospital for Sick Children, the Royal Dental Hospital, the London Fever Hospital, the New Hospital for Women (Euston Road), St. Peter's Hospital for Stone, the Lifeboat Institution, St. Giles Christian Mission, the Field Lane Ragged School, the Metropolitan Convalescent Institution, Dr. Barnardo's Homes, the Seamen and Boatmen's Friends Society, the Somers Town Blind Aid Society, the Mission to Deep Sea Fishermen, the Royal Free Hospital, the Church Army, Miss Weston's Sailors' Rest at Portsmouth, the Bolingbroke Hospital, and the London City Mission; £100 to the Model Soup Kitchen (Euston Road); £50 each to the Poor Boxes at the Metropolitan and City Police Courts; and the residue for charitable institutions, including the above, as her executors may consider most deserving and most in need of help.

The will of MR. CHARLES EDWARD JONES, of 20, Cornwall Gardens, South Kensington, and 7, Laurence Pountney Hill, solicitor, who died on March 2, has been proved by his sons, Sydney Edward Jones and Francis Adolphus Jones, the value of the estate being £102,898. He gives £20,000, upon various trusts, for his daughters Mildred and Alice; £5000, in trust, for his daughter Katherine; £500 to his daughter Bertha; 100 guineas each to his partners; legacies to his sons-in-law and clerks; and the residue to his five sons.

The will (dated Feb. 5, 1909) of MR. HORACE EDWARD FIRMIN CROSS, of Targley Park, Guildford, retired Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals and Fleets, R.N., who died on Dec. 13, is now proved, the value of the estate being £84,770. The testator gives £60,000, in trust, for his wife for life, and then as to one moiety as she may by will appoint, and the other to his heirs; £500 to Captain Ian M. Fraser, D.S.O., and his wife; legacies to relatives; and the residue to his wife absolutely.

The will of MR. WILLIAM THOMAS BENSLEY, LL.D., Registrar of the Diocese of Norwich, of Eaton, Norwich, has been proved by his sons-in-law the Rev. Arthur I. Back and Leonard G. Bolingbroke, the value of the property being £68,883. He bequeaths £50 each to the Norfolk and Norwich Hospital, and the Asylum and School for the Indigent Blind; legacies to executors and clerks; and the residue to his four daughters Ellen Harriet Back, Alice Laura Bolingbroke, Edith Mary Gordon Whittingham, and Margaret Reeve Bensley.

The following important wills have been proved—

Mr. Theodor Schwann, of Munich, brother of Sir Charles Schwann, Bt.	£249,085
Mr. Francis Robert Eyre, Oak House, Branksome Park, Bournemouth (died intestate)	£181,940
Mr. David Todd, Eastwood Park, and Hartfield, Renfrew	£136,652
Mr. John Garlick, Berkeley Lodge, Ashted	£88,863
Mr. Allan Roskell, 71, Onslow Square	£87,039
Mrs. Katharina Walker, Lilleshall Old Hall, near Newport Salop	£57,511
Mr. James Boorne, Pittville Circus, Cheltenham	£50,651
Mr. James Macdonald, High Grove, Palm Hill, Birkenhead	£49,058
Mr. Augustus Charles Gifford, Tennison Road, South Norwood	£43,868

"Plasmon Cocoa,"
which yields a beverage of
much greater nutritive value
than ordinary cocoa,
was found to contain
phosphorus equivalent to
2.32 per cent."

THE BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL (Feb. 19, 1910.)

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